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THE ROLE OF THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS
DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

A thesis presented to the Faculty of the U.S. Army
Command and General Staff College in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree

MASTER OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE

by

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The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of
the student author and do not necessarily represent the
views of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College or
any other governmental agency. (References to this study
should include the foregoing statement.)

ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR by LCDR Reuben L. Wright, USN, 119 pages.

This study documents the history of the 9th and 10th Cavalry during the Spanish-American War. This study's focus is on employment and deployment of the 9th and 10th Cavalry during the Battles of Las Gasimas and San Juan Hill (Kettle Hill).

The 9th and 10th Cavalry were vital units in the Spanish-American War. Previous historians failed to point out in detail how the 9th and 10th Cavalry were a significant force in the Spanish-American War. History records tend to lean towards Teddy Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders" as the only heroes of the Spanish-American War.

The thesis concludes that the 9th and 10th Cavalry fought side-by-side with Teddy Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders" and received very little, if any, credit for their outstanding courage and bravery. The conclusion includes suggestions and areas for further study.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Black Americans have participated honorably in American conflicts since the Revolutionary War. This thesis focuses on the actions of the 9th and 10th Cavalry during the Spanish-American War; specifically their contributions during the invasion of Cuba. Chapter One covers the purpose of the thesis, significance of the study, limitations and delimitations of the thesis, research questions to be answered, and finally, the organization of the remainder of the thesis.

The spring and summer of 1898, the United States was at war with Spain. There remains a question of who actually wanted the war; either the President of the United States, or his administration, or the Spanish government. There also was considerable division among the Black populace as to their support for the Spanish-American War. Booker T. Washington, a pro-war activist and Black spokesman of this era stated:

the Negro...will be no less patriotic at this time than in former periods of storm and stress. The Negro was an American through and through and the President need not fret about allegiance, because there were no hyphenates among us.¹

W. B. Gatewood, author of Black Americans and the White Man's Burden, 1898-1903, states:

Pro-war elements within the Black community found a military confrontation with Spain desirable because, in their view it would bestow substantial benefits upon Negro Americans. A few emphasized that a war over Cuba would diminish the color prejudices of white Americans by bringing them into direct contact with a predominantly colored culture.²

It was felt among Black Americans who favored the Spanish-American War that this war would win the respect of the white community and enhance the Black community's status. Gatewood points out that E. E. Cooper, editor of the Colored American, which was a weekly Black newspaper published in Washington, D.C., was one of the most influential Black pro-war spokesmen during the Spanish-American War. Cooper believed Black Americans should demonstrate the same "true blue bravery" of past conflicts.³

E. E. Cooper and Booker T. Washington received opposition from the other members of the Black community about their support for the Spanish-American War. Reverend D. C. Gaddie of Louisville, KY, a prominent Black anti-war spokesman of the time, stated: "I would rather take a gun and kill an American citizen than to aid the Americans in a war with Spain."⁴ Reverend W. R. Gullins, of Farmville, VA, another prominent Black anti-war spokesman, agreed with Gaddie:

...that if the United States got into war, the fighting ought to be reserved for those brave lynchers whose acts of violence and murder went unpunished in a

country that boasted to the world of its love of liberty and justice.⁵

The Black Americans against the war with Spain denied an armed conflict would do anything to achieve racial justice. John Mitchell, editor of the Richmond Planet, wrote:

...human life at home...should be protected before we go out to protect others...also change begins at home... The financial and military resources which would be required to relieve the Cubans, could be more appropriately used to relieve Negroes of their oppression and poverty. To employ military forces in behalf of Cuba, is to extend to people of color a broad degree of protection denied colored citizens at home.⁶

These are but some of the many Black anti-war activists who felt that the race problem in the United States took precedence over any involvement outside of the United States.

Once American declared war with Spain, regular Army units began to mobilize and head off to Cuba. The four Black units, 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments, were called to arms. During the war with Spain, Black soldiers, called "Smoked Yankees" by the Spanish troops, were in the forefront of the fighting.⁷

This thesis's focus is on the role of the 9th and 10th Cavalry in the Spanish-American War during the Battle of San Juan Hill. The history of the 9th and 10th Cavalry before the Spanish-American War is a proud one. The 9th and 10th Cavalry gained distinction fighting Indians on the western territories. The Indians respected the Black soldiers' courage and bravery, subsequently calling them

"Buffalo Soldiers," after the buffalo whom they held in high regards. A historical background of these "Smoked Yankees," better known as "BUFFALO SOLDIERS," is provided in a later chapter.

Thesis Purpose

This thesis details the facts surrounding roles, accomplishments, and achievements of the 9th and 10th Cavalry in the Spanish-American War in the invasion of Cuba. Its purpose is to use various historical documents to document the details of that involvement.

Limitations and Delimitations

Limitations

This thesis is limited because a great deal of information has been lost. Because of the very nature of our society at the time, many facts were never recorded.

Delimitations

While all the "Buffalo Soldiers" participated in the Spanish-American War, this paper will focus on the Role of the 9th and 10th Cavalry during the invasion of the U.S. forces into Cuba. Because the contributions by the Buffalo Soldiers were so many during the Spanish-American War, this was necessary to accurately cover the topic. Also, several

other theses have dealt with the key events of these two units in their formation and early use.

Research Questions

1. Did Congress and/or the military have ulterior motives for sending the "Buffalo Soldiers" to fight in Cuba, in addition to military reasons?
2. Did the "Buffalo Soldiers" (9th and 10th Cavalry) play a key role(s) during the Spanish-American War, specifically in the invasion of Cuba?

Thesis Organization

Chapter Two contains the background information on the formation of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments. It also contains a brief history of the Spanish-American War and its possible causes as well as a brief historical background on Theodore Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders." Chapter Three covers the deployment of the 9th and 10th Cavalry. Chapter Four cites the military employment of the 9th and 10th Cavalry. Chapter V contains conclusions and suggestions of areas of future study.

ENDNOTES

¹ G. O'Toole, The Spanish War (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1984), 17.

² Willard Gatewood, "Smoked Yankees" and the Struggle for Empire (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1975), 16.

³ Ibid., 21.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 28.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., 31.

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND

Congress, July 28, 1866, passed an act adding new regiments to the Army. These new units consisted of eight infantry and four cavalry units. The Congressional act also specified that, of the eight new infantry regiments to be formed, four were to be composed of Black soldiers. The four new Cavalry units were to have two units composed of Black soldiers. Under this law, the 9th and 10th Cavalry were formed along with the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st Infantry. In 1869, due to a reduction in the infantry, the 38th and 41st became the 24th Infantry and the 39th and 40th became the 25th Infantry Regiment.¹ (See Appendix E.)

The Reorganization Act ensured "Colored" regiments would be part of the Regular Army. The Black troops would no longer carry the title of United States Colored Troops. The Reorganization Act ensured the Black units would have the same organization as other cavalry units. Additionally, the Reorganization Act authorized a Chaplain to the units to teach reading and writing.²

The Ninth Cavalry was organized in New Orleans on November 23, 1868, under the command of Major General Phillip Sheridan, commander of the Department of the Gulf. Lawmakers at the time believed assigning the Black troops to the western frontier would discourage desertion.

The 9th Cavalry was in almost constant Indian warfare, distinguishing itself in several conflicts from 1867 to 1890. The 9th Cavalry remained in Utah and Nebraska from 1890 to the beginning of the Spanish-American War.³

The 10th Cavalry, organized under the same law and at the same time as the 9th, started at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On 4 August 1866, General Ulysses S. Grant nominated Brevet Major General Benjamin H. Grierson to command to 10th Cavalry. Grierson had commanded Black units during the Civil War and considered their soldierly attributes second to none. On 10 September 1866, Grierson reported to Major General Winfred S. Hancock, commander of the Department of the Missouri in St. Louis. Grierson departed St. Louis and proceeded directly to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas to continue the work of organizing the remainder of the 10th Cavalry.

This regiment was the backbone of the Geronimo campaign force, and it finally succeeded in the capture of Geronimo. The regiment remained in the southwest until 1893, when it moved to Montana, and remained there until ordered to Chickamauga, Georgia for the Spanish-American War.⁴

These two units were finely officered, well drilled and well experienced in camp and field from their experience out west.

The Spanish-American War

By 1898, the United States had been at peace for thirty years, except for the Indian outbreaks. It was with a full realization of the blessing of peace that the American people yielded to the demands of humanity and righteous justice, to take up arms again in the cause of liberty.⁵

According to O'Toole, "the Spanish-American War was the most popular of all our wars" due to the cost. O'Toole states,

When it was over, American had paid the cost. Killed in action: 369 soldiers, 10 sailors, 6 Marines. Some two thousand more died from disease, bad food, and other causes. As wars goes this was a cheap one.⁶

Many causes led up to the Spanish-American War. Cuba had been in a state of turmoil for a long time. The continual reports of Spanish attacks on the people of the island aroused the Americans. The attention of the United States was forcibly attracted to Cuba by the USS VIRGINIUS affair in October 1873. This incident consisted of the murder of fifty American sailors, officers and crew of the VIRGINIUS, which was captured by the Spanish off Santiago Bay while bearing arms and ammunition to the insurgents. Spain would have received an American thrashing on this

incident had she not been a republic at that time, and the President and others thought it unwise to crush out her republican principles in their infant stages.⁷

The horrors of this incident were not out of the minds of the American people when the new insurrection of 1895 broke out. The sympathy of the American people was with the insurgents who were (as the Americans believed) fighting Spain for their liberty. Public opinion was on the side of the insurgents and against Spain from the onset.⁸

The Spanish government put General Weyler, better known as the "Butcher" because of the executions committed on Cuban civilians, in command of establishing military zones inside of the Spanish lines. The unarmed farmers, merchants, women and children were left to perish from hunger and disease. Reports on the condition of these people greatly excited the American sympathy with the insurgents.⁹

Edward Johnson, author of History of the Negro Soldier in the Spanish-American War, sites the rescue of Miss Evangelina Cosio Y Cisnero as a catalyst in the war with Spain. He states:

It was alleged that a Spanish officer had, on the occasion of a "raid" made on her home, in which her father was captured and imprisoned as a Cuban sympathizer, proposed her release on certain illicit conditions, and on her refusal, [she] was incarcerated with her father in the renowned but filthy and dreaded Morro Castle at Havana. When news flashed of her escape that was effected by a reporter from the New York Journal, Miss Cisnero was brought to America and the

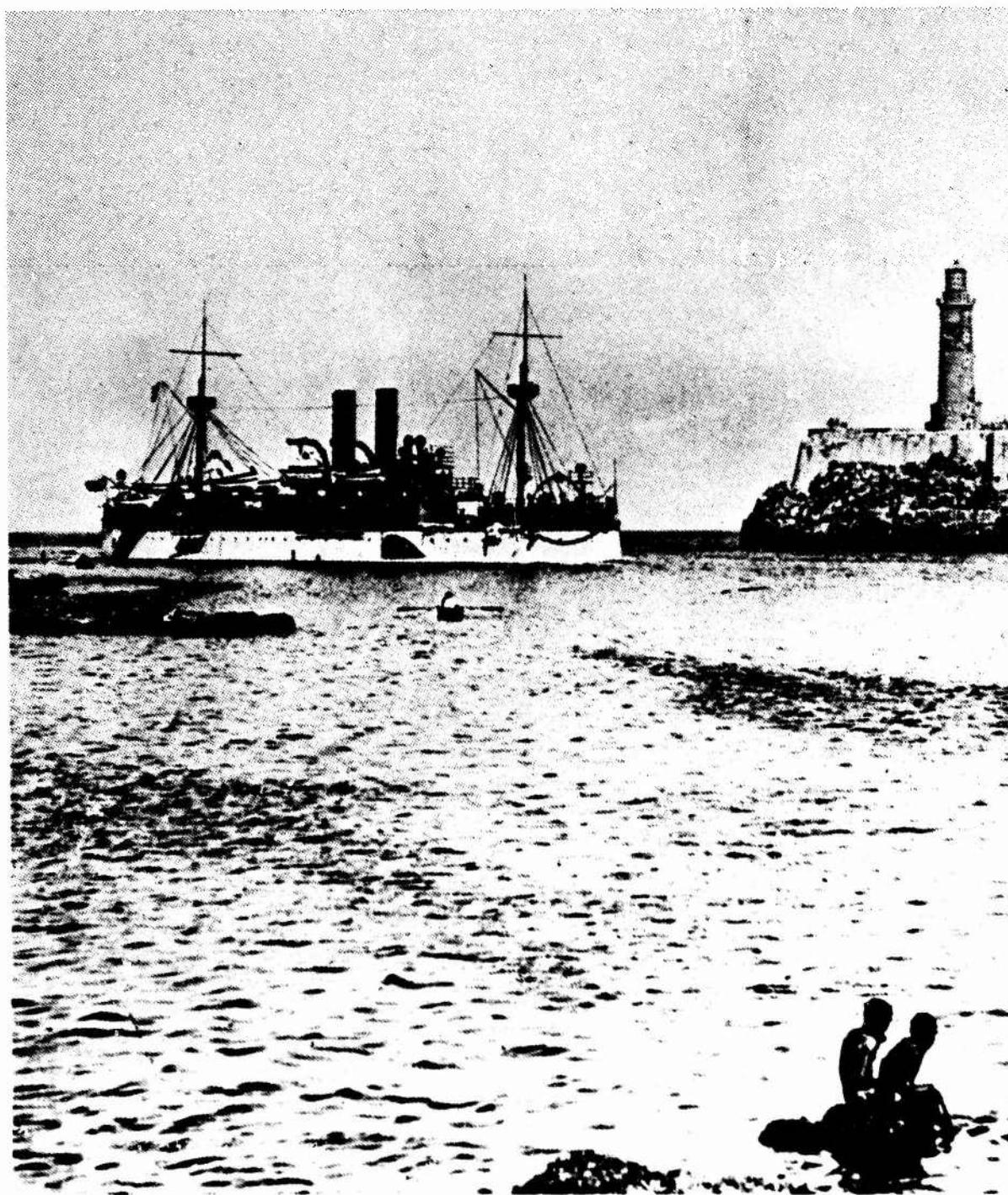
thrilling events of her rescue and her affection for her father made her the public idol of the day.¹⁰

In Havana, public demonstrations were made against America. The life of Consul General Lee was threatened. The Spanish Minister in Washington was exposed for having written to a friend an insulting letter describing President McKinley as "low politician and a weakling." For this act, he was recalled by Spain at the request of the American government.¹¹

Additionally, since the outbreak of the Cuban revolution early in 1895 until the end of January, 1898, there had been no flag of the United States seen in any harbor of Cuba except upon merchant vessels. Always before, it had been the policy of the United States to have her ships make port calls in all harbors of all countries of the world at frequent intervals and previously Cuban ports were no exception.¹²

The Cleveland Administration wanted to avoid the appearance of being offensive to the Spanish government and immediately upon the hostilities in Cuba, the United States suspended port calls to Cuba. The harbors of Cuba were off limits for three years to United States man-of-war ships.¹³

Protection to American citizens and property in Havana became necessary, and accordingly the battleship MAINE was sent to Cuba for this sole purpose. The people of Spain resented the reappearance of warships in Cuban



U.S.S. Maine entering Havana harbor

FIGURE 1

First photograph of Maine the next morning

FIGURE 2



waters of Havana as an affront and a direct threat against Spain and in favor of the insurgents. The MAINE anchored in Havana harbor 25 January 1898 and on 15 February 1898, the vessel was blown to pieces and 266 of its crew perished. This event added fuel to the already slow burning fire with Spain. Public sentiment urged an immediate declaration of war.¹⁴

Congress declared war on April 13, 1898 by a joint resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee of both houses. The resolution was adopted, after a conference of the two committees, on April 18, 1898. The President signed the resolution April 20, 1898.¹⁵

Key Forces/Units in the Spanish-American War

On May 7, 1898, the War Department formed the regular and volunteer regiments into seven corps, numbered from one to seven. The Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Major General W. R. Shafter, was sent to Santiago de Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and thus was called the United States Army of Invasion.¹⁶ The organizational structure of the 5th Corps is shown below.

TABLE 1. 5TH ARMY CORPS

FIRST DIVISION (GEN Kent)

First Bde (Gen Hawkins)

6th IN

16th IN

71st NY IN (Vol)

Second Bde (GEN Pearson)

2nd IN

10th IN

21st IN

Third Bde (COL Wikoff)

9th IN

13th IN

24th IN (Black)

SECOND DIVISION (GEN Lawton)

First Bde (GEN Ludlow)

8th IN

22nd IN

2nd Mass IN (Vol)

Second Bde (GEN Miles)

1st IN

4th IN

25th IN (Black)

Third Bde (GEN Chaffee)

7th IN

12th IN

17th IN

DISMOUNTED CAVALRY DIVISION (GENs Wheeler/Sumner)

First Bde (COL Carroll)

3rd Cav

6th Cav

9th Cav (Black)

1st Squadron, 2nd Cavalry (Mounted) (MAJ Rafferty)

Second Bde (GENs Young/Wood)

1st Cav

10th Cav (Black)

1st Vol Cav (Rough Riders)

INDEPENDENT BDE (GEN Bates)

3rd IN

20th IN

6 Batteries of Artillery (GEN Randolph)

The Formation of the First United States

Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders)

Theodore Roosevelt announced his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, May 6, 1898, to organize the First Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, later known as the Rough Riders. Theodore Roosevelt was given a commission as a lieutenant colonel and went about raising a regiment. The designated places for recruiting, according to Congress, were New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. Congress initially authorized the size of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment at 780 men, but due to the amount of volunteers that responded coupled with the patriotic fever that was running ramped throughout the states, the authorization was increased to 1,000.¹⁷

The initial recruits came from a wide variety of backgrounds and the selection process was erratic and personal. According to Theodore Roosevelt in his autobiography,

Recruits came from Princeton, Yale, Harvard and many other prestigious colleges and universities. Additionally, recruits came from well known clubs from Boston and New York, policemen, cowboys and Indians. The majority of 1st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, however, was made up of men from the four territories (New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian territory) and this gave the unit its unique character. These men were accustomed to handling wild horses, living off the land and using the

rifle for sport and their livelihood. They were hardened to life in the open.

With the majority of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry regiment being from such a "distinguished background," the public promptly christened the 1st Volunteer Cavalry regiment the "Rough Riders."¹⁸

After a month of hard training, the "Rough Riders" set sail on 14 June 1898 aboard the troop transport USS YUCATAN for the battles that lay ahead in Cuba.¹⁹ (See Appendix D.)

ENDNOTES

¹ L. Albert Scipio, The Last of the Black Regulars (Silver Springs, MD: Roman Publications, 1983), ix.

² Henry V. Cashin, Under Fire with the Tenth U.S. Cavalry (New York: Arno Press, 1969), 24.

³ Ibid., 24-25.

⁴ Scipio, 23.

⁵ Theodore Roosevelt, The Rough Riders (New York: Da Capo Press, Inc., 1990), 9.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., 7.

⁸ Ibid., 64.

⁹ G. O'Toole, The Spanish War (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1984), 18.

¹⁰ Ibid., 17.

¹¹ Edward Johnson, History of the Negro Soldier in the Spanish-American War (Raleigh: Capital Printing Co., 1899), 5-6.

¹² Ibid., 6.

¹³ Ibid., 7.

¹⁴ Ibid., 10.

¹⁵ Ibid., 11.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid., 13.

¹⁸ Ibid., 11.

¹⁹ Ibid., 13.

CHAPTER THREE

DEPLOYMENT

The energy of the United States turned to industrial and internal development since the western frontier was disappearing. The same arguments for extending American influence in the Pacific applied even more so to Central and South America. The strategic importance of Cuba was well known to the McKinley Administration.¹

The Monroe Doctrine had long conditioned the American people to the idea of acting to protect U.S. national interest in the western world. An uprising in Cuba in 1894 caused immediate concern in the United States. Edward Johnson, author of History of Negro Soldiers in the Spanish-American War, states:

Public sympathy naturally went to the Cubans, who seemed to be fighting for liberty and democracy against an autocratic power. For a time, GEN Weyler, the "Butcher" the newly appointed governor of Cuba managed to stifle rebel resistance. To protect American citizens, President McKinley ordered the battleship MAINE to Havana harbor. An explosion occurred aboard the MAINE on February 15, 1898, in the harbor, and 260 of her crew were killed.²

The MAINE incident caused tension in the American populace and public opinion immediately accused Spain of having destroyed the ship. Americans wanted war declared

against Spain. The cause of the explosion and/or responsibility for it was never determined. The willingness of Americans to blame Spain indicates the extent of anti-Spanish feelings in the United States in 1898.³

On April 20, 1898, Congress, by joint resolution, recognized the independence of Cuba and authorized the use of the armed forces to drive out the Spanish. Four days later Spain declared war on the United States.⁴

The Spanish-American War was an important page in black military history. It was this brief conflict (three months) in which the black regular units competed with the best of the U.S. Army and proved themselves worthy, once again.⁵

A social revolution had begun in the south by the end of the Civil War. Slavery perished forever and former slaves became, at least temporarily, men of power and property, leaders in militias and other aspects of government. The wartime leaders of the Confederacy were unable to maintain the pre-war social structure based on slavery. The federal government, for a time, stationed Black troops in the south to remind the southerners of the reality of their defeat.⁶

The federal government had good reason to fear for the future of the social order that the Civil War had fashioned. According to Bernard C. Nalty, author of Strength for the Fight, states,

Scarcely did the firing die away before the pre-war white leaders attempted to frame laws to oppress the newly 'freed men'. New statutes undermined the rights of Blacks to bear arms, compete with whites for jobs, or move about freely. Some states implemented vagrancy laws that could result in Blacks being forced into labor agreements. There was very little difference from slavery.⁷

The same Republican minority that had supported the recruiting of Black militia units in the south, had tried also to ensure a place for the Black soldier in the post-Civil War Regular Army. Despite the contributions of Black troops, opposition to Black regulars quickly formed. Nalty states:

the most successful of wartime leaders displayed no enthusiasm for the proposal of the radicals. General Grant had no personal objections to Blacks in the Regular Army, but [he] saw them as emergency augmentation for a small, well-trained Army, not as peacetime members of that force.⁸

The decision to raise Black regiments did not ensure that an overwhelmingly white Army would accept the members of the new units. Nalty injects, "Stories circulated that the Black soldier was lazy, undisciplined, lacking in initiative, and incapable of doing routine paperwork." Nalty also points out the reenlistment rate remained high and desertions few at a time when three white recruits out of ten could be expected to go over the hill and less than a fifth of the Army's enlisted men had spent five or more years in uniform. The Black regiments did not suffer to the usual extent from alcoholism, "the great curse" of the peacetime service.'

Despite their soldierly qualities, Black troops from the outset encountered rejection, discrimination, and contempt. The Black soldier fought well but, still he remained on the outer fringes of the military community. The Army's prevailing attitude toward Black troops, whether cavalry or infantry, caused many of the Black troops to serve at less desirable military posts. Nalty states,

Problems of finding suitable locations for Black units, the attitudes of those officers who would rather be second lieutenants in white regiments than captains in Black ones, and sporadic congressional opposition to Black regulars caused the Commanding General of the Army to suggest the 'word Black be obliterated from the Statute Books, that whites and Blacks be enlisted and distributed alike in the Army.'¹⁰

Should Black citizens, support a war to bring American-style freedom to Cuba, with its large Black population? According to Edward E. Cooper, editor of the Washington Colored American, the answer remained an unqualified yes. He believed that shared adventure and danger - or perhaps shared boredom - in a common cause would contribute to "an era of good feeling the country over and cement the races in to a more compact brotherhood through perfect unity of purpose and patriotic affinity." The Black soldier, Cooper insisted, would again demonstrate his worth, gain the respect of those who oppressed him, and ignite a spark of "comradeship" that would persuade white Americans to "unloose themselves from the bondage of race prejudice." The Black man who sought to avenge the MAINE responded to a variety of influences. He was fulfilling an

obligation of citizenship, however much his rights might be abused. He also welcomed, in varying proportions, the prospect of travel, pocket money, adventure and an opportunity to prove himself.¹¹

The War Department began ordering the Black Regular Army units southward. The 9th and 10th Cavalry were sent to Key West, Florida after being diverted from New Orleans. The War Department later decided that Tampa, Florida would be the port of embarkation for the invasion forces of Cuba.¹²

Congress was debating the creation of Black units made up of volunteers immuned to the diseases that American soldiers could expect to encounter in the tropics. The acceptance of Blacks in the wartime Army, the growing pressure to recruit others, and the question of immunity to tropical fevers combined to persuade Congress to authorize the recruitment of ten regiments of so-called "immunes", five of them (later reduced to four) to be composed of Blacks.¹³ (See Chapter Five.)

The War Department faced the task of bringing the 9th and 10th Cavalry to wartime strength and equipping the men for combat. Recruiters had to find 750 additional men for each regiment and sign them up in a matter of days, a task so large that volunteers were accepted who could neither read nor write.¹⁴

The War Department lacked the authority to purchase equipment before Congress declared war. Supplies therefore lagged far behind demand. According to Nalty,

many American soldiers, Black or white, regular and wartime volunteers alike failed to receive his basic load until training had ended, if then. A new recruit might have a rifle but neither a sling nor a bayonet.¹⁵

The Black regiments were filled by well-trained soldiers of long and faithful service due to their participation in the Indian wars. Nalty states,

many of them were battlefield tested veterans and a considerable number were awarded the Medal of Honor for actions in the heat of battle.¹⁶

The Black units were also known within the Army for their especially high level of discipline and *esprit de corps*", as well as for the individual excellence in marksmanship and other soldierly attributes which were characteristic of these outstanding soldiers.¹⁷

When the Black troops reached Tampa in May and June, 1898 they became part of an invasion force constituted as the Fifth Army Corps and under the command of Major General William R. Shafter.¹⁸ Below is a summary of the assignments of the 9th and 10th Cavalry:

TABLE 2. PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	OFFICER	ENLISTED
9TH CAVALRY	12	207
10TH CAVALRY	<u>27</u>	<u>453</u>
TOTAL	39	660

The total number of troops sent to Cuba as part of Fifth Army Corps totalled 858 officers including the 39 officers from the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 17,358 enlisted including the 660 enlisted personnel from the 9th and 10th Cavalry. This small number of veteran fighters proved themselves to be only small in numbers.¹⁹

ENDNOTES

¹ Bernard C. Nalty, Strength for the Fight (New York: The Free Press, 1986), 47-49.

² Edward Johnson, History of Negro Soldiers in the Spanish-American War (Raleigh: Capital Printing Co., 1899), 7.

³ Ibid., 52.

⁴ Ibid., 13.

⁵ Ibid., 15.

⁶ Ibid., 18.

⁷ Ibid., 19.

⁸ Nalty, 47.

⁹ Ibid., 51.

¹⁰ Ibid., 58.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid., 64.

¹³ Ibid., 65.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid., 68.

¹⁶ L. Albert Scipio, Last of the Black Regulars, (Silver Springs, MD: Roman Publications, 1983), 16-17.

¹⁷ Ibid., 17.

¹⁸ Ibid., 18.

¹⁹ Ibid.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE BEGINNING

...[In the civil war Negro soldiers] so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battlefield where, in assisting to save the life of the republic they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot...

President A. Lincoln
January 1864.¹

The purpose of this chapter is twofold: one to provide the reader a brief background of the courageous exploits of the 9th and 10th Cavalry out west and two, to document the contributions of the 9th and 10th Cavalry during the scope of Island of Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Background

As mentioned in earlier chapters, the 9th and 10th Cavalry were born out the Reorganization Act of 1866, in which Congress authorized the formation of two Black Cavalry units. In August 1867 the regiments moved to the west and began a historical fame that would last for nearly twenty years. This fame surrounded the fighting the Indian wars, bandits from Mexico, controlling civil disorders and building roads.

The 9th and 10th Cavalry comprised one-fifth of the United States Cavalry assigned to the western frontier. Their road to fame and glory was not an easy one. The units could not even get the needed supplies or equipment they needed for the carrying out of their missions. Captain L. Carpenter of the 10th states, "this regiment has received nothing but broken down horses and repaired equipment, usually castoffs from the white, favored 7th Cavalry."²

The 9th Cavalry received orders to protect the mail and stage routes between San Antonio and El Paso, protect the populous from Indians and maintain law and order on the Rio Grande. The area of responsibility for the 9th was hundreds of miles of brush jungle, desert. There was a scarcity of water and temperatures that ranged from below freezing in winter and one hundred degrees in the summer.³

Additionally, of the already arduous task at hand, the 9th had to contend with the attitude of the white settlers. Leckie states,

Citizens on the frontier might rage and storm, demand and plead for grater protection, but they gave scant comfort and support when that protection arrived in the form of a Negro soldier. Raiding Indians, Mexican bandits and revolutionaries, pistol-happy border scum, and stealthy comancheros might wipe out cattle herds and hundreds of lives, but they did not wipe out the poison of racial prejudice.⁴

One example of the many accomplishments that led to the fame of the 9th Cavalry was the victory over the

Mescalero Apaches (see Figure 3). January 20, 1870 the 9th Cavalry travelled northwest from Fort Davis, Texas to carry the war into Mescalero territory. Travelling through the inclement weather of the Guadalupe Mountains, the 9th Cavalry came across the Mescaleros in a most inaccessible region of the Guadalupe Mountains. The 9th Cavalry pursued the Mescaleros and fought the Mescaleros as they tried to escape in the Guadalupe Mountains. By the next morning, ten Mescaleros were dead and a large number of Mescalero supplies had been captured. No Mescalero would ever again feel secure in the bad terrain of the Guadalupe Mountains.⁵ The Mescalero raids on the frontier had come to an end and the 9th Cavalry was the responsible victor.

Major Albert P. Morrow of the 9th wrote in his official diary of the Mescalero campaign,

...[the 9th] marched about 1,000 miles, over two hundred of which was through country never explored by troops, drove the Indians from strongholds...destroyed immense amounts of...food, skins and captured forty horses and mules. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men under my command... braving the severest hardships with short rations and no water without a murmur.

The Negro troops are peculiarly adapted to hunting Indians knowing no fear and capable of great endurance.⁶

The 9th Cavalry was not alone in the fight of civilizing west Texas. The 10th Cavalry made its mark on the pages of history just as the 9th. They too were known for their contributions for helping settle the Indian territory along the Rio Grande.⁷

In addition to fighting Indians, the 10th had the privilege of tangling with the Mexican Revolutionaries. In the spring of 1876, Mexican Revolutionaries fought for control of the north Mexican frontier and frequently would cross to the American side of the Rio Grande River for sanctuary. The Revolutionaries were not adverse to robbery and murder to recoup losses of arms, animals and supplies. The activities of the Revolutionaries and the Indians were more than enough activity to keep the 10th Cavalry busy.⁸

The 10th Cavalry units distinguished themselves in many confrontations in west Texas. The following account is an example of one such confrontation. A practiced tactic of Indian raiding parties were to make their attack and then escape across the Rio Grande into Mexico for safety. Troops were too scarce to guard the numerous river crossing sites and were forbidden to go across the Rio Grande after them. The spring of 1876 brought about a change in policy which allowed the Buffalo Soldiers, with discretion, to pursue Indians across the Rio Grande. An Indian raiding party stole a large amount of cattle and horses early in the summer of 1876. July 1876, the 10th Cavalry left Fort Duncan to cross the Rio Grande and to attack a large camp of the Indians near Saragossa, Mexico. In his annual report to higher headquarters, General Ord, Commanding General of the west Texas territory wrote,

...I must remark, however, that the use of colored soldiers to cross the river after Indians, is in my opinion impolitic, not because they have shown any want

of bravery, but because their employment is much more offensive to Mexican inhabitants than white.⁹

General Ord's remarks clearly demonstrate the "habit" of restricting use of black troops for ulterior reasons. The remarks also indicate the comparable courage of the 9th and 10th Cavalry.

The 10th Cavalry travelled southwestward in search of the raiding Indians. In twenty-five hours, they covered one hundred and ten miles and located the raiding Indian village near Saragossa, Mexico. In a matter of minutes the raiding Indians had felt the sting of the 10th Cavalry. The battle, after the first volley of fires, entailed hand-to-hand combat and rifles being used as clubs against Indian lances. After the fight, fourteen Indian warriors were dead and ninety horses captured. The 10th sustained only three wounded in action and not one death.¹⁰

What started out in 1866 as an experiment to use Black troops in combat had proven to be successful. By the 1890's the 9th and 10th had outstanding combat records. Few regiments' records could boast the miles that the 9th and 10th Cavalry had under their belts. They had contributed significantly to civilizing and bringing law and order to the plains of Kansas, the vast territory of west Texas, hundreds of miles along the Rio Grande, the deserts and mountains of New Mexico and Arizona, and finally the rugged territories of Colorado and the Dakotas. Before the Spanish-American War, the war records

of the 9th and 10th established a simple fact: the 9th and 10th Cavalry were the best at what they were doing.¹¹

The 9th and 10th Cavalry in the
Spanish-American War

The United States declared war on Spain in April of 1898. The 9th and 10th Cavalry were among the Regular Army units called into action. These two Cavalry units had distinguished themselves on the frontiers of the west. Their outstanding records were second to none, but yet when assigned to actions in Cuba, they would have to prove themselves all over again.¹²

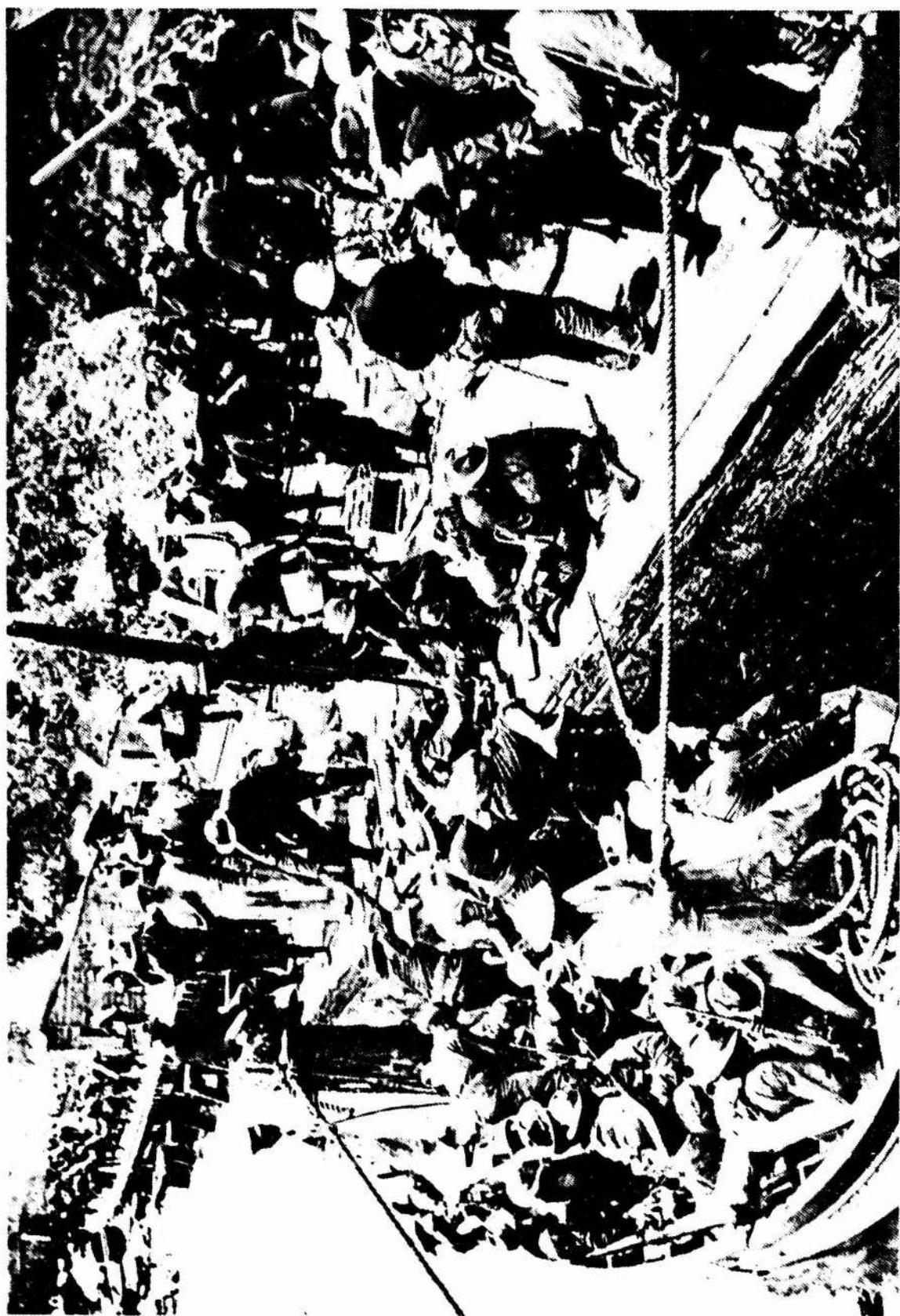
When the United States declared war on Spain in April of 1898, the United States Army was not in a position to answer the immediate call to conduct war. The Regular Army consisted of 28,183 officers and enlisted men, some of whom were veterans of the Civil War and the Indian wars of the west. The units were scattered all over the country. The battalion commanders knew of the condition of their troops only from reports from secondary sources or infrequent inspections. The training of units as a unit together was next to impossible. Additionally, the Army had no General Staff to plan such an operation, and as for large-scale maneuvers, in the past thirty years, there had not been any formations as large as a brigade.¹³

The Army not only lacked trained men and modern training, there was not a plan on which to base the

organization, administration, training and equipment of troops for the environment of Cuba. The uniforms, designed for operations in the west, were unsuited for the tropical climate of Cuba. The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which used smokeless powder was issued to the Regular troops, but the State units (National Guard) were issued the black powder Springfield. This required the Army supply two kinds of ammunitions while in Cuba.¹⁴

The 9th and 10th Cavalry were attached to the Fifth Corps U.S. Army under the command of Major-General William R. Shafter. On April 29, 1898, General Shafter was ordered to assemble his Corps in Tampa, Florida and prepare them for their expedition to Cuba. The task for the Fifth Corps was to make a landing on the south coast of Cuba and supply arms, ammunitions and food to the insurgents and then proceed to the northwest of Cuba and do the same for those insurgents. Additionally, General Shafter was to engage any Spanish troops that might be encountered.¹⁵

For nearly the next month and a half, General Shafter trained and readied his troops for Cuba. On June 14, 1898, the Fifth Corps was finally loaded on the Navy transports and enroute to Cuba. This was the first time in the history of our country that an expedition this large had ever left the United States shore.¹⁶ The expedition arrived June 20, 1898 off Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (see Figure 3). The distance to the camp was about a mile. There General Shafter met with the Cuban insurgent Generals Rabi



Men climbing onto the dock at Daiquiri

FIGURE 3

and Garcia. General Shafter was informed that nearly 12,000 Spanish soldiers were at Santiago, some forty miles away. In view of that fact, disembarking the expedition was decided to take place at Daiquiri located on the south coast of Cuba.¹⁷

The Buffalo Soldiers, in just a mere three days, of arriving on the island of Cuba were about to be committed to battle.

23 June 1898, the Battle of Las Guasimas

June 23, 1898, General Wheeler decided to deploy the Rough Riders and the 1st and 10th Cavalries from Siboney to Sevilla. These units were put under the command of General Young. The road the units marched on ran from Siboney alongside a small stream in a valley and then ascended to a gap in the hills called Las Guasimas. The Rough Riders were assigned to march along the eastern ridge of the valley. This march commenced at 0545 and by 0730 the advance forces had spotted some Spanish troops near the gap in hills. General Young deployed the Rough Riders to an attack position, but delayed deploying the 1st and 10th Cavalries to allow the Rough Riders to get into attack position. During all this movement of troops the Spanish commenced firing (see Figure 4).¹⁸

The Rough Riders and the 1st and 10th Cavalries moved slowly because of the jungle and the smokeless gun powder of the Spanish. The 1st and 10th Cavalries finally

MAP 7.

**THEATRE OF OPERATIONS
OF
THE CAMPAIGN OF
SANTIAGO DE CUBA**

SCALF
PREDATOR KILLED

FIGURE 4

got into position on the left flank of the Spanish and the Rough Riders took the right flank. The remaining companies of the 1st and 10th Cavalries not assigned to the left flanks were given the task of charging up the middle. One of the problems facing the 10th Cavalry was the Spanish could see them but they could not see the Spanish due to the dense under brush and due to the smokeless powder the Spanish were using. Another problem facing the 10th Cavalry was that in order to advance on the enemy, knives and sabers had to be used to cut paths while receiving severe and heavy fire from the enemy.¹⁹

From the tactical situation, it appears that the 10th Cavalry was given the toughest point to attack in this naturally strong enemy position. The Spanish were entrenched in two lines of shallow trenches strengthened by a heavy stone obstacle. The 10th Cavalry succeeded in overtaking the enemy. Some of the 10th Cavalry sustained injuries but kept on fighting. This show of courage and bravery brought praise immediately on the battlefield. One of the officers wrote,

...were no braver certainly than any other men in the line, but their better training enabled them to render more valuable services than the other troops engaged.²⁰

1 July 1898, The Battle of San Juan Hill

("Kettle Hill")

The charge up the hill at San Juan was not properly a part of San Juan Hill. It was a little hill between San Juan Hill and a slight depression containing a pond. At the top of this little hill were some large sugar kettles, so the soldiers named the hill "Kettle Hill".²¹

The next quest facing the 9th and 10th Cavalry was the Battle of San Juan Hill. The initial scheme of maneuver called for General Sumner to cross the Aquadores River, turn right and deploy his division, which included the 9th and 10th Cavalry, in front of Kettle Hill. General Kent was to follow General Sumner with his troops and move to the left, which allowed General Sumner to be on his right flank.²² (See Figure 5.)

By the time the 9th and 10th Cavalry reached the banks of the San Juan River, they were subjected to a very large volume of fire from the enemy. Later they moved down a road which was slightly protected and finally they reached their position. A short time later, the Buffalo Soldiers received the order to charge the enemy fortification on the hill. The blockhouses used by the enemy as fortification on San Juan Hill were the objectives of the infantry units. The 9th and 10th Cavalry along with the Rough Riders were assigned the objective of Kettle Hill.²³

The 9th and 10th Cavalry wasted no time in securing their objective. The bravery and gallantry of the Buffalo Soldiers was noted by all who observed them in battle. Lieutenant John J. Pershing later to command the 10th noted:

We officers of the 10th could have taken our Negro heroes in our arms. They fought their way into our affections, as they fought their way into the hearts of the American people.²⁴

Frank Knox, a young Rough Rider, wrote home that he had become separated from his unit and said the following:

...I joined a troop of the 10th Cavalry, colored, and for a time fought with them shoulder to shoulder, and in justice for the colored race, I must say that I never saw braver men anywhere. Some of those who rushed up the hill will live in my memory forever.²⁵

Knox later became Secretary of the Navy during Roosevelt's second term as President.²⁶

Knox of the Rough Riders was not the only one of the Rough Riders who admired the gallantry of the Buffalo Soldiers. During the battle of the taking of "San Juan Hill", Colonel Roosevelt was given command of all the cavalry units including fragments of the 9th and 10th Cavalry. Colonel Roosevelt recalls:

...on the hill-slope immediately around me I had a mixed force composed of members of most of the Cavalry regiments, and a few infantrymen. There were about fifty of my Rough Riders...among the rest were perhaps a score of colored infantrymen, but as it happened, without their officers. No troops could have behaved better than the colored soldiers had behaved so far...²⁷

Even though Colonel Roosevelt had personally observed the bravery of the Buffalo Soldiers in the heat of

battle, he still was not in agreement that the Black and white soldiers were equal fighters. Roosevelt states:

...they (colored) are peculiarly dependent upon their white officers. Occasionally they produce non-commissioned officers who can take the initiative and accept responsibility precisely like the best classes of whites; but this cannot be expected normally, nor is it fair to expect it. With the colored troops there should always be some officers; whereas, with the white regulars as with my own Rough Riders, experience showed that the non-commissioned officers could usually carry on the fight by themselves if they were once started, no matter whether their officers were killed or not.²⁸

Lieutenant Thomas Roberts of the 10th Cavalry recalls in an interview after being wounded and evacuated to the rear:

The 10th Cavalry is composed of Negroes, commanded by white officers, and I have naught but the highest praise for the swarthy warriors on the field of carnage. The men stood their ground as if on dress parade. An aide gave the Colonel (Roosevelt) of the regiment orders to move forward. The summit of the hill [Kettle] was crowned by two block-houses, and from these came an unceasing fire. In an heroic charge the hill [Kettle Hill] was taken.²⁹

Roberts goes on to state, "...the heroic charge of the 10th saved the Rough Riders from destruction."³⁰

Journalist in the area during the charge on "San Juan Hill" gave accounts of the battle. The Boston Journal reports:

...a trail near the top of the ridge to our right several companies of the 9th and 10th Cavalry marched in formation. We met a volley of fire from the enemy. We were ambushed and the 9th and 10th Cavalry under a crossfire from the Spanish, pushed the Spanish back. If the 9th and 10th had not come up and pushed the Spanish back, the Rough Riders might have been wiped out.³¹

This interview was conducted by a Boston Journal report of Sergeant Stewart of the Rough Riders.³²

Camp on the side of Keule Hill
PM 30 Jun - AM 1 Jul 1998



FIGURE 5

Colonel Haskett of the 7th Infantry interviewed in
the Freeman stated:

...the 9th and 10th are composed of the bravest lot
of soldiers I ever saw. They held the ground that
Roosevelt retreated from and saved them from
annihilation.³³

The 9th and 10th Cavalry had set the standard during
the battles in Cuba. Several credible eye witnesses had
testified to their accomplishments, but still the Buffalo
Soldiers would be accused of not being able to stand the
"heat of battle" by others on the battlefield.

In Roosevelt's autobiography he states:

...the white regulars and the Rough Riders showed no
signs of weakening under the galling conditions, but
under the terrible strain the colored infantrymen, who
had lost their officers and no one to keep them up, grew
a little uneasy, and some of them drifted to the rear.
I could not allow this, for by their leaving would
weaken the line. So I got to my feet and drew my
revolver.³⁴

According to the Rough Riders who witnessed this
incident, Roosevelt halted the Buffalo Soldiers and told
them how he appreciated their bravery, yet he would shoot
down the first man who no matter what the reason, went to
the rear.³⁵

While Roosevelt saw himself as solving a problem,
Sergeant Holliday, 10th Cavalry, explains the Buffalo
Soldiers going to the rear as being under orders from one
of the Lieutenants of the Rough Riders to go to the rear to
get more ammunition. Sergeant Holliday's explanation of
the incident was discarded because at the time the Buffalo

*Looking out toward Santiago from San Juan trenches
pm 1 Jul - AM 2 Jul 1898*

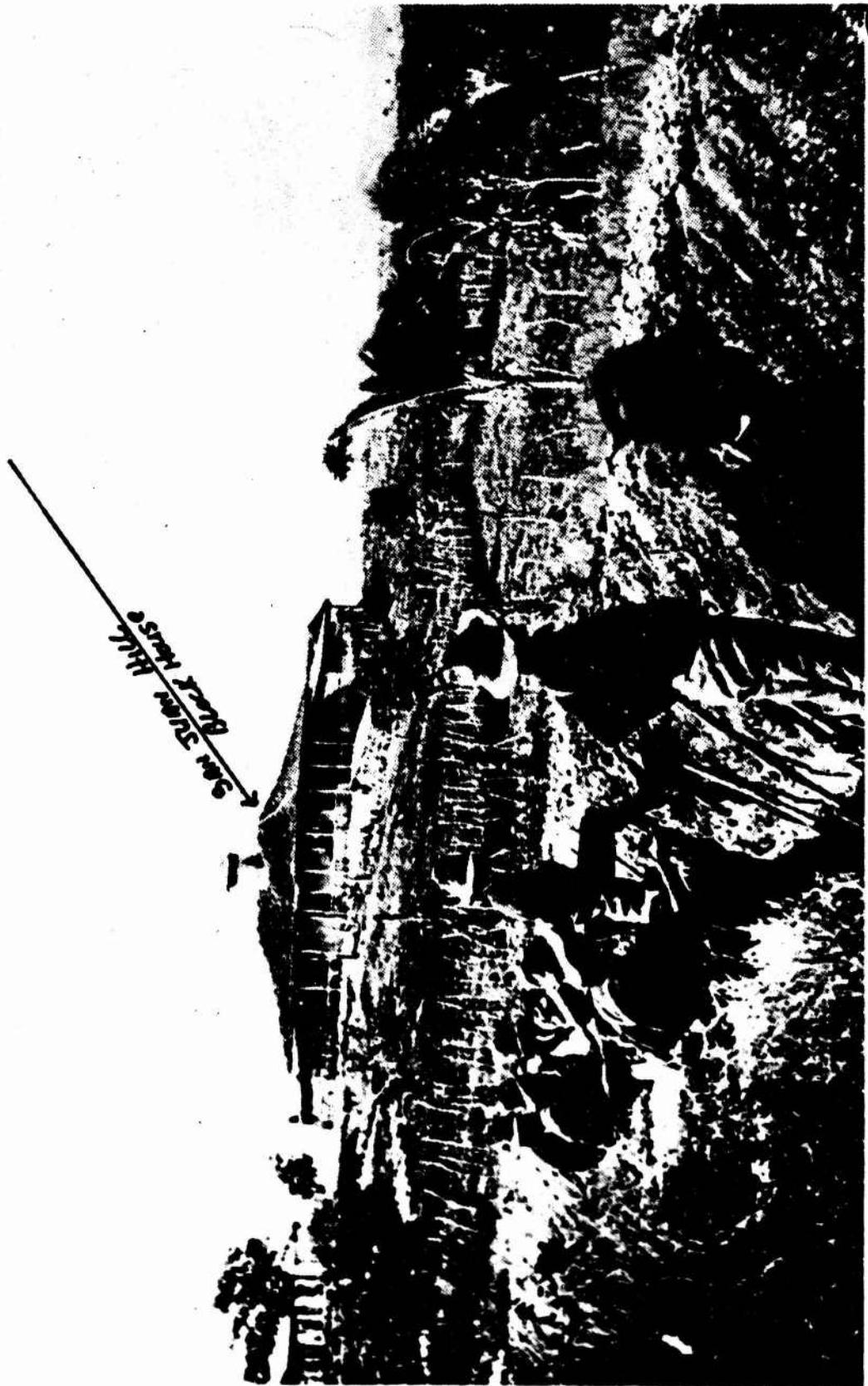
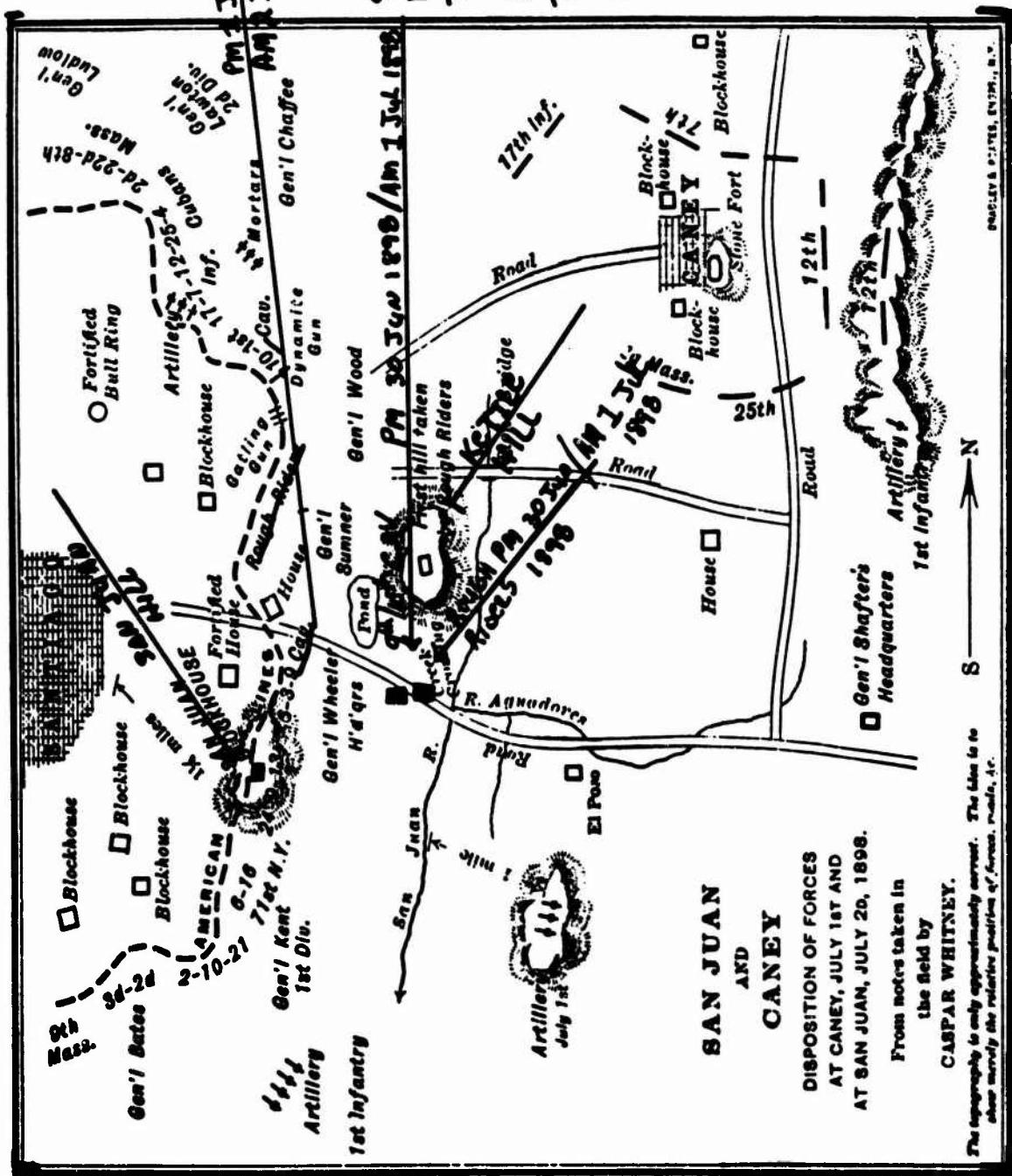


FIGURE 6



Harper's map, showing Rough Rider advances

Soldiers had lost their officers in an earlier engagement.³⁶

While the various newspapers around the country were giving accolades to the Rough Riders, C. F. Anderson, an Army Officer who participated in the Cuban invasion says, "...give honor to whom honor is due.... All honor to the Negro soldiers for it was they who saved the Rough Riders from destruction."³⁷ The United States Army awarded five Medals of Honor for bravery in the Spanish-American War. The United States Navy awarded one. (See Appendices B and C.)

Ever since the Battle of "San Juan Hill" papers across the country gave praise to the Rough Riders for their bravery in Cuba. It was very easy for the American public to arrive at the conclusion that the Rough Riders were the only forces to perform in such a gallant manner. There were several accounts from various sources that verified the superior fighting of the 9th and 10th Cavalry. It has been noted from reliable sources, the 9th and 10th Cavalry were responsible for many of the Rough Riders returning to the States alive. It is great to give praise to the Rough Riders for their bravery, but why not: "GIVE HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE?"

ENDNOTES

¹ Herschel V. Cashin, Under Fire with the Tenth U.S. Cavalry (New York: Arno Press, 1969), i.

² W. H. Leckie, The Buffalo Soldiers (Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma press, 1967), 81.

³ Ibid., 8.

⁴ Ibid., 81.

⁵ Ibid., 83.

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⁷ Ibid., 93.

⁸ Ibid., 149.

⁹ Ibid., 150.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., 258.

¹² E. Johnson, History of the Negro Soldier in the Spanish-American War (Raleigh: Capital Printin Co., 1899), 62.

¹³ D. Trask, The War with Spain in 1898 (New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1981), 158.

¹⁴ Ibid., 159.

¹⁵ John D. Miley, In Cuba with Shafter (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899), 2.

¹⁶ Ibid., 42.

¹⁷ Ibid., 56.

¹⁸ Ibid., 83.

¹⁹ Ibid., 84.

²⁰ Ibid., 103.

²¹ Ibid., 107.

²² Richard O'Connor, "Black Jack of the Tenth," American Heritage Magazine, February 1967, Vol. XVIII, 106.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Robert C. Meyers, Theodore Roosevelt (New York: Western Wilson, 1901), 248.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Johnson, 63.

²⁷ Ibid., 64.

²⁸ Ibid., 65.

²⁹ Ibid., 73.

³⁰ Theodore Roosevelt, The Rough Riders (New York: Da Capo Press, 1902), 144.

³¹ Meyers, 248.

³² Marvin Fletcher, "The Negro Soldier and the United States Army" (Ph.D. diss., University of Wisconsin, 1968), 212.

³³ Johnson, 66.

³⁴ Roosevelt, 145.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Fletcher, 212.

³⁷ Johnson, 66.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS

The previous chapters of this thesis have given a brief background on the formation of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the Rough Riders. Furthermore, the thesis covered some of the probable causes for the war with Spain. Lastly, the thesis took a brief look into the deployment and employment of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and Rough Riders.

By the end of the Indian Wars in the West, in 1891, the 9th and 10th Cavalry units had distinguished themselves in battle and their Black soldiers were highly respected by all levels of the military. This respect for ability and courage continued through after the Spanish-American War. As it has been documented in earlier chapters, the 9th and 10th Cavalry continued their superb fighting record on the battlefield of Cuba.

Research Question Number One stated: "Did Congress and/or the military have ulterior motives for sending the "Buffalo Soldiers" to fight in Cuba, in addition to military reasons; (i.e. it was felt Blacks were more suited for the tropical climates because of their Black

ancestry)? During the course of research for the above question, the following points were noted. Specifically:

A. Yes, Congress and the military had ulterior motives for sending the Black troops into Cuba. First of all, Congressional approval was high because the McKinley administration was answering the call of outspoken Black leaders for Blacks to participate in the Spanish-American War. Among Blacks (for the most part) it was felt the Spanish-American War would show the White majority the loyalty of the Blacks to the United States and if the United States won the war, it would increase the United States' interactions with "Colored" people and would enhance opportunities for Blacks in the United States.

B. Another reason Congress wanted to deploy Black troops was because of the "Immune soldier" theory. Briefly summarized, the "Immune soldier" was a Black soldier that could be deployed into tropical climates infested with malaria, yellow fever and other tropical diseases and not to be affected by the diseases. The immunity was assumed to be a hereditary superiority coming from ancestors who were residents of similar environments. During the Spanish-American War several state units also were mobilized for the sole purpose of building "Immune" regiments. While it was not stated the 9th and 10th Cavalry were deployed for this specific reason, it was the White thinking of Blacks in general at that time that Blacks did adapt well to extreme conditions of heat.

C. They were also solid military reasons for deploying the Buffalo Soldiers to Cuba so expeditiously. The Buffalo Soldiers had a solid reputation of being outstanding fighters during the Indian Wars of the past twenty years. This fighting expertise could not be overlooked or ignored when the nation was about to fight its first war since the Civil War. The use of Black troops made good tactical and operational sense. In summary, in addition to the military reason of committing qualified battle veterans, there were several ulterior reasons for the commitment of the 10th Cavalry.

The second research question stated: "Did the Buffalo Soldiers (9th and 10th Cavalry) play a significant role(s) during the Spanish-American War, specifically in the invasion of Cuba? The thesis research points out that the answer is unequivocally yes. The Buffalo Soldiers did play a key role in the Spanish-American War. First of all, the Buffalo Soldiers (9th and 10th Cavalry) participated in the two key battles of Spanish-American War (i.e. the Battle of Las Gasimas and the battle for Kettle Hill which was mistakenly called San Juan Hill. Five Medals of Honor were awarded to the Buffalo Soldiers for outstanding performance during the Spanish-American War. (See Appendix B.) Secondly, very possibly because of the 9th and 10th Cavalry's history during the Indian Campaigns, the units were given the main effort of the attack. History books have failed to mention this role despite its documentation

in battle reports. This research has found claims warranting that the Buffalo Soldiers actually rescued the Rough Riders when the Rough Riders were pinned down under enemy fire on Kettle Hill (not San Juan Hill). As shown in Chapter Four, there was never a charge of the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill, it was Kettle Hill. After the Kettle Hill rescue, Teddy Roosevelt went on to become President of the United States and Frank Knox, the Secretary of the Navy. These successes seem to have been related to the popular misconceptions of what happened in Cuba.

Members of the 9th and 10th Cavalry found out in no short order that a superb fighting record that covered a time-span well over twenty years would not necessarily bridge the racial gap. According to Nalty, author of Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military,

If any one person could symbolize the failure of wartime sacrifices to improve the lot of Black Americans, that individual was Theodore Roosevelt...the guns had scarcely died away when Roosevelt acknowledged that a Black cavalry regiment had fought side-by-side with his Rough Riders...and when Roosevelt wrote his account of the battle he promised he would have much to say about the Black units.¹

Theodore Roosevelt's accounts of the Battle of San Juan Hill were the accounts the public read about. Roosevelt was in an ideal position to help the Black American. However, he failed to keep his promise to ensure Blacks received credit for their outstanding contributions to winning in Cuba. Nalty points to an article by Peter F.

Dunne, "Alone in Cuba," which stated that Roosevelt had little to say about Blacks and little of that was complimentary. Roosevelt put himself and the Rough Riders on center stage. Roosevelt relayed the accounts of the battle giving credit to the white officers of the 9th and 10th Cavalry. This article was the first time Roosevelt gave his account of him having to stop Black soldiers going to the rear because their white officers were dead and when the battle was heavily engaged the Black troops had no white officer to make them stay in the front line. Nalty also points out Roosevelt was campaigning for the Presidency of the United States.

According to Edward Marshall, author of The Story of the Rough Riders wrote in his book about the Rough Riders a year after the battle:

In front of Colonel Roosevelt's command was the 9th Cavalry. [Roosevelt stated] If you are not going up [San Juan Hill] get out of my way, for I am.²

Marshall was a long time friend of Roosevelt and a war correspondent assigned to the Rough Riders. Marshall further states:

The surprised darkies did not know what to make of his [Roosevelt] unexpected push through the 9th Cavalry. The 9th Cavalry were the second up the hill.³

Marshall's book was endorsed by President McKinley.

From the 10th Cavalry, a leader emerged that was to be in the forefront of Americans for years, that was

General John J. Pershing. General Pershing was very positive about the capability of the Buffalo Soldiers.

The public press was not appreciative of the heroic efforts of the 9th and 10th Cavalry. In the July 4, 1898 daily edition of the New York Times, when the Battle of San Juan Hill was described, the Times mentioned the "Rough Riders" by name. When the Times described the efforts of 9th and 10th Cavalry, it was described as "the Cavalry units". Additionally, when the Times would list the daily wounded and killed in battle, the only names that would be listed were the officers and white enlisted.⁴

The Buffalo Soldiers were instrumental in winning the Battle of "San Juan Hill" and in securing the island of Cuba. The Black units fought heroically in Cuba as they did on the western frontier. The Black units bravely followed orders. Unfortunately, when the popular history was written, the Black units were not given the honor and praise that the white units enjoyed.

A tactical summary follows (see Harper's Map Showing Rough Rider's Advancement on page 55):

P.M. 30 JUNE 1898

1st, 3rd, 6th, 9th, 10th Cav and Rough Riders cross San Juan

River and establish disposition of forces for assault on Kettle Hill.

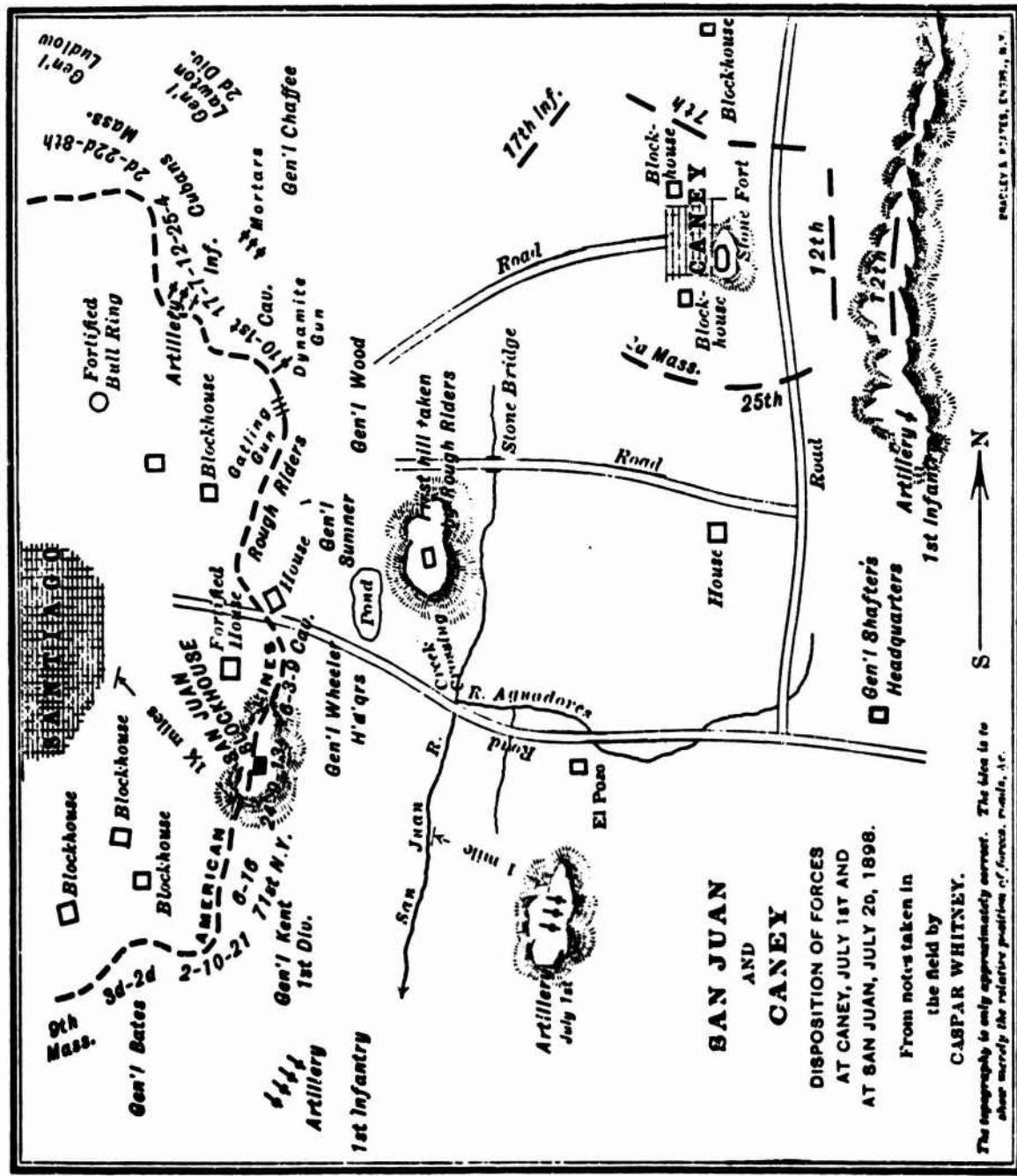
A.M., 1 JULY 1898

Attack on Kettle Hill.

- 1st Cav and 9th Cav lead charge on Kettle Hill.
- Rough Riders followed 1st/9th Cav.
- 1st/9th Cav and Rough Riders, pinned down under enemy fire.
- 10th Cav advanced on Kettle Hill.
- 10th Cav rescued 1st/9th Cav and Rough Riders.
- 6th Cav advance on Kettle Hill to increase fire power.

P.M., 1 JULY 1898

- 3rd, 6th, 9th, 10th Cav and Rough Riders attack Spanish position anchored on left flank by San Juan Hill in support with other U.S. forces. The Cavalry units are not the main effort for the attack on San Juan Hill.



Harper's map, showing Rough Rider advances

FIGURE 8

Areas of Future Study

The accomplishments of the Buffalo Soldiers did not stop in Cuba. Their heroic efforts extend to the Philippines and beyond. Their accomplishments need to be researched and the facts brought to public view so the historical facts can be put in the proper perspective. The peculiarities of the popular press of the time established the general sense of history. We are now aware that many reports distorted reality. Additional documentation of the role of the 9th and 10th Cavalry is needed to refocus our perspective on what actually occurred. The history of other Black units, such as the Tuskegee Airmen, also needs to be researched to determine their actual accomplishments.

Other areas that need to be researched are the significant political and social aspects of the Buffalo Soldiers. In addition to their military role (i.e. tactically as well as operationally) what social and political processes were related to their history? For example, the number of casualties to the Buffalo Soldier units versus the number of casualties of other White units might be analyzed to determine if the Buffalo Soldiers were assigned to the more rigorous/dangerous assignments. In addition, what was the role of the Black military in the Black society?

Lastly, various parts of history need to be analyzed for correctness. One example is the autobiography of Teddy Roosevelt. It has been clearly documented in this thesis

that the accounts of the Spanish-American War, according to
Teddy Roosevelt, differ quite a bit from others who were
present at the same war. History of the future must
reflect the reality of the past.

ENDNOTES

¹ Bernard Nalty, Strength for the Fight: A History of Black Americans in the Military (New York: The Free Press, 1986), 77.

² Edward Marshall, The Rough Riders (New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. Publishers, 1899), 191.

³ Ibid., 187.

⁴ New York Times, July 4, 1898.

APPENDIX A
CHRONOLOGY OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- 1898 January 12 Spanish militants, led by army officers, riot in Havana
- 25 USS MAINE arrives at Havana on "friendly visit"
- February 9 Personal letter by Spanish Ambassador, critical of President McKinley, is published in America
- 15 USS MAINE destroyed by explosion in Havana Harbor; 268 Americans killed
- March 17 Senator R. Proctor of Vermont reports to Senate on conditions in Cuba; prowar feelings spread to American business community
- 28 Findings of Naval Court of Inquiry that MAINE destroyed by a submerged mine given to Congress; prowar feeling grows
- April 11 President McKinley asks Congress for authority to use American military force to end Spanish rule in Cuba
- 13 Congress declared war on Spain
- 20 President McKinley signed the resolution
- 22 U.S. North Atlantic Squadron blockades Cuba; state of war exists between United States and Spain
- May 15 Theodore Roosevelt arrives in San Antonio, Texas to train with Rough Riders
- June 11 Embarkation of Fifth Army Corps Forces
- 14 Forces sail for Cuba

22 Forces landing at Daiquiri, Cuba

24 Battle of Las Guasimas (First battle of
Cuba campaign)

July 1 Battle of San Juan Hill
Battle of El Caney
Charge up Kettle Hill

17 Spanish surrender Cuba

August 12 Spanish and American officials sign
peace protocol to end fighting

December 10 Treaty of Paris officially ends war
with Spain

APPENDIX B

ALL MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED DURING SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (Organized Alphabetically by Date) 15 February 1898-10 December 1898

CHURCH, JAMES ROBB.

Rank and Organization: Assistant Surgeon, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Place and Date: At Las Guasimas, Cuba, 24 June 1898.

Entered Service At: Washington, D.C.

Birth: Chicago, IL

Date of Issue: 10 January 1906

Citation: In addition to performing gallantly the duties pertaining to his position, voluntarily and unaided carried several seriously wounded men from the firing line to a secure position in the rear, in each instance being subjected to a very heavy fire and great exposure and danger.

(B) BELL, DENNIS.

Rank and Organization: Private, Troop H, 10th United States Cavalry.

Place and Date: At Tayabacoa, Cuba, 30 June 1898.

Entered Service At: Washington, D.C.

Birth: Washington, D.C.

Date of Issue: 23 June 1906

Citation: Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts at rescue had been frustrated.

(B) LEE, FRITZ.

Rank and Organization: Private, Troop M, 10th United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Place and Date: At Tayabacoa, Cuba, 30 June 1898.

Entered Service At: Dinwiddie County, VA

Birth: Dinwiddie County, VA

Date of Issue: 23 June 1899

Citation: Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts had been frustrated.

(B) THOMPKINS, WILLIAM H.
Rank and Organization: Private, Troop G, 10th United States Volunteer Cavalry.
Place and Date: At Tayabacoa Cuba, 30 June 1898.
Entered Service At: Paterson, NJ
Birth: Paterson, NJ
Date of Issue: 10 January 1906
Citation: Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts had been frustrated.

(B) WANTON, GEORGE H.
Rank and Organization: Private, Troop M, 10th United States Cavalry
Place and Date: At Tayabacoa, Cuba, 30 June 1898
Entered Service At: Paterson, NJ
Birth: Paterson, NJ
Date of Issue: 23 June 1899
Citation: Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts had been frustrated.

BERG, GEORGE
Rank and Organization: Private, Company C, 17th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: --
Birth: Wayne County, IL
Date of Issue: Unknown
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

BROOKIN, OSCAR
Rank and Organization: Private, Company C, 17th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Green County, OH
Birth: Byron, WI
Date of Issue: 21 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

BUZZARD, ULYSSES G.
Rank and Organization: Private, Company C, 17th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: --
Birth: Armstrong, PA

Date of Issue: 24 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

GRAVES, THOMAS J.
Rank and Organization: Private, Company C, 17th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Millville, IN
Birth: Milton, IN
Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

HARDAWAY, BENJAMIN F.
Rank and Organization: First Lieutenant, 17th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: --
Birth: Benleyville, KY
Date of Issue: 21 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

RESSLER, NORMAN W.
Rank and Organization: Corporal, Company D, 17th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Dalmatia, PA
Birth: Dalmatia, PA
Date of Issue: 21 August 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

ROBERTS, CHARLES D.
Rank and Organization: Second Lieutenant, 17th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Cheyenne Agency, SD
Birth: Fort D. A. Russell, WY
Date of Issue: 21 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

SHEPHERD, WARREN J.

Rank and Organization: Corporal, Company D, 17th United States Infantry

Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: Westover, PA

Birth: Cherry Tree, PA

Date of Issue: 21 August 1899

Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

WENDE, BRUNO

Rank and Organization: Private, Company C, 17th United States Infantry

Place and Date: At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: Canton, OH

Birth: Germany

Date of Issue: 22 June 1899

Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

(B) BAKER, EDWARD L., JR.

Rank and Organization: Sergeant Major, 10th United States Cavalry

Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: --

Birth: Laramie County, WY

Date of Issue: 3 July 1902

Citation: Left cover and, under fire, rescued a wounded comrade from drowning.

CANTRELL, CHARLES P.

Rank and Organization: Private, Company F, 10th United States Infantry

Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: Nashville, TN

Birth: Smithville, TN

Date of Issue: 22 June 1899

Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

CUMMINS, ANDREW J.

Rank and Organization: Sergeant, Company F, 10th United States Infantry

Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: --

Birth: Alexandria, IN

Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

DE SWAN, JOHN F.
Rank and Organization: Private, Company H, 21st United States Infantry
Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Philadelphia, PA
Birth: Philadelphia, PA
Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

DOHERTY, THOMAS M.
Rank and Organization: Corporal, Company H, 21st United States Infantry
Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Newcastle, ME
Birth: Ireland
Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

FOURNIA, FRANK O.
Rank and Organization: Private, Company H, 21st United States Infantry
Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Plattsburg, NY
Birth: Rome, NY
Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

KELLER, WILLIAM
Rank and Organization: Private, Company F, 10th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Buffalo, NY
Birth: Buffalo, NY
Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

KELLY, THOMAS

Rank and Organization: Private, Company H, 21st United States Infantry

Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: New York, NY

Birth: Ireland

Date of Issue: 22 June 1899

Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

MILLS, ALBERT L.

Rank and Organization: Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers

Place and Date: Near Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: --

Birth: --

Date of Issue: 9 July 1902

Citation: Distinguished gallantry in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entirely without sight.

NASH, JAMES J.

Rank and Organization: Private, Company F, 10th United States Infantry

Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: Louisville, KY

Birth: Louisville, KY

Date of Issue: 22 June 1899

Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

NEE, GEORGE H.

Rank and Organization: Private, Company H, 21st United States Infantry

Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: Boston, MA

Birth: Boston, MA

Date of Issue: 22 June 1899

Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

PFISTERER, HERMAN

Rank and Organization: Musician, Company H, 21st United States Infantry

Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898

Entered Service At: New York, NY

Birth: Brooklyn, NY

Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

POLOND, ALFRED
Rank and Organization: Private, Company F, 10th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Lapeer, MI
Birth: Lapeer, MI
Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

QUINN, ALEXANDER M.
Rank and Organization: Sergeant, Company A, 13th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898
Entered Service At: Philadelphia, PA
Birth: Passaic, NJ
Date of Issue: 22 June 1899
Citation: Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

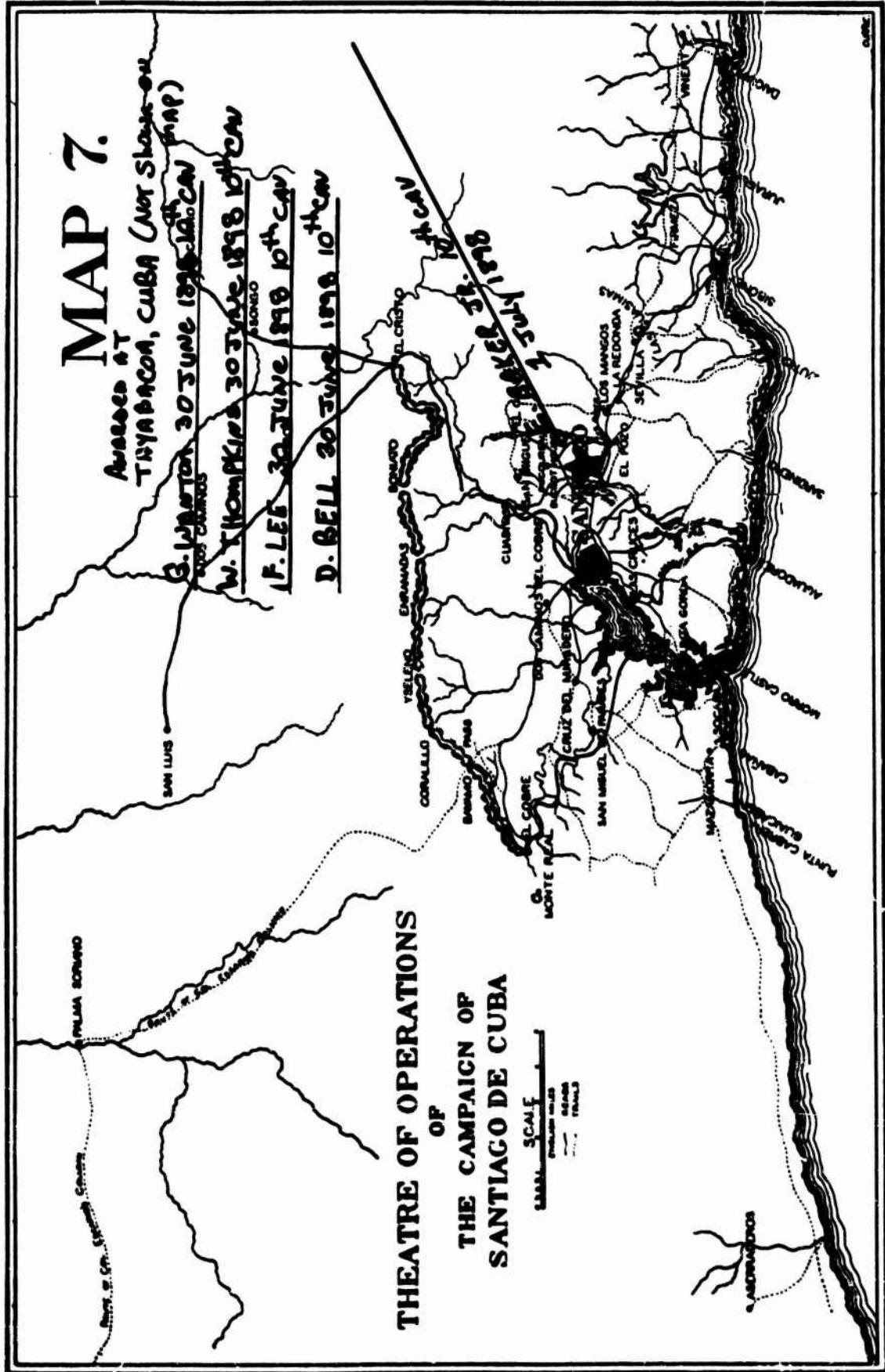
WELBORN, IRA C.
Rank and Organization: Second Lieutenant, 9th United States Infantry
Place and Date: At Santiago, Cuba, 2 July 1898
Entered Service At: Mico, MS
Birth: Mico, MS
Date of Issue: 21 June 1899
Citation: Voluntarily left shelter and went, under fire, to the aid of a private of his company who was wounded.

HEARD, JOHN W.
Rank and Organization: First Lieutenant, 3d United States Cavalry
Place and Date: At Mouth of Manimani River, west of Bahia Honda, Cuba, 23 July 1898
Entered Service At: Mississippi
Birth: Mississippi
Date of Issue: 21 June 1899

Citation: After two men had been shot down by Spaniards while transmitting orders to the engine room on the WANDERER, the ship having become disabled, this officer took the position held by them and personally transmitted the orders, remaining at his post until the ship was out of danger.

NOTE: (B) denotes Black recipient

FIGURE 9



APPENDIX C

BLACK MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

Civil War - Army

BARNES, WILLIAM

Date Earned: September 29, 1864

Date Awarded: April 6, 1865

Remarks: Died on December 24, 1866 at Indianolo, TX while
on active duty.

BEATY, POWHATAN

Date Earned: September 29, 1864

Date Awarded: April 6, 1865

Remarks: Died on December 18, 1866 at Cincinnati, OH.
Born October 8, 1838.

BRONSON, JAMES H.

Date Earned: September 29, 1864

Date Awarded: April 6, 1865

Remarks: Died on March 16, 1884. Buried Chartiers
Cemetery, Pittsburg, PA.

CARNEY, WILLIAM H.

Date Earned: July 18, 1863

Date Awarded: May 23, 1900

Remarks: Born on February 29, 1840. Died on December 9,
1908. Buried Oak Grove Cemetery, New Bedford, MA.

DORSEY, DECATUR

Date Earned: July 30, 1864

Date Awarded: November 8, 1865

Remarks: Born 1836. Died July 11, 1891. Buried Flower
Hill Cemetery, North Bergen, NJ.

FLEETWOOD, CHRISTIAN A.

Date Earned: September 29, 1864

Date Awarded: April 6, 1865

Remarks: Born July 21, 1840. Died September 28, 1914.
Buried Harmony Memorial Park, Landover, MD.

GARDINER, JAMES
Date Earned: September 29, 1864
Date Awarded: April 6, 1865
Remarks: Born September 16, 1839. Died Spetember 29, 1905
at Ottumwa, IA.

HARRIS, JAMES H.
Date Earned: September 29, 1864
Date Awarded: February 18, 1874
Remarks: Died January 28, 1898. Buried Arlington National Cemetery.

HAWKINS, THOMAS R.
Date Earned: September 29, 1864
Date Awarded: February 8, 1870
Remarks: Died February 28, 1870. Buried Harmony Memorial Park, Landover, MD.

HILTON, ALFRED B.
Date Earned: September 29, 1864
Date Awarded: April 6, 1865
Remarks: KIA on October 21, 1864. Buried Hampton National Cemetery, Hampton, VA.

HOLLAND, MILTON M.
Date Earned: September 29, 1864
Date Awarded: April 6, 1865
Remarks: Born in 1844. Died May 15, 1910. Buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

JAMES, MILES
Date Earned: September 301864
Date Awarded: April 6, 1865
Remarks: Died August 28, 1871 at Norfolk, VA.

KELLY, ALEXANDER
Date Earned: September 29, 1864
Date Awarded: April 6, 1865
Remarks: Born July 7, 1840. Died June 19, 1907. Buried St. Peter's Cemetery, Pittsburg, PA.

PINN, ROBERT A.
Date Earned: September 29, 1864
Date Awarded: February 18, 1874
Remarks: Born March 1, 1843. Died January 1, 1911.
Buried at the City Cemetery, Massilon, OH>

RATCLIFF, EDWARD

Date Earned: September 29, 1864

Date Awarded: February 8, 1870

Remarks: Died March 10, 1915 at Halstead Point, VA.

VEAL, CHARLES

Date Earned: September 29, 1864

Date Awarded: April 6, 1865

Remarks: Died July 27, 1872. Buried Hampton National Cemetery, Hampton, VA.

Civil War - Navy

BLAKE, ROBERT

Date Earned: December 25, 1863

BROWN, WILLIAM H.

Date Earned: August 5, 1864

Remarks: Died November 5, 1896. Buried Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

BROWN, WILSON

Date Earned: August 5, 1864

Date Awarded: 1882

Remarks: Died January 24, 1900. Buried Natchez National Cemetery, Natchez, MS.

LAWSON, JOHN

Date Earned: August 5, 1864

Date Awarded: April 23, 1865

Remarks: Born June 16, 1837. Died May 3, 1919. Buried Mt. Peace Cemetery, Camden, NJ.

MIFFLIN, JAMES

Dated Earned: August 5, 1864

PEASE, JOACHIM

Date Earned: June 19, 1864

SANDERSON, AARON

Date Earned: March 17, 1865

Date Awarded: February 6, 1867

Remarks: Some sources indicate last name to be: ANDERSON. He was carried on the ship's rolls as SANDERSON.

Indian Campaigns

BOYNE, THOMAS (9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: May 29 and September 27, 1879

Date Awarded: January 6, 1882

Remarks: Died April 21, 1896. Buried Soldier's Home
National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

BROWN, BENJAMIN (CO 3, 24TH U.S. INF)

Date Earned: May 11, 1889

Date Awarded: February 19, 1890

Remarks: Died September 5, 1910. Buried Soldiers' Home
National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

DENNY, JOHN (9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: September 18, 1879

Date Awarded: November 27, 1894

Remarks: Born 1846. Died November 28, 1901. Buried
Soldier's Home National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

FACTOR, POMPEY (SCOUT)

Date Earned: April 25, 1875

Date Awarded: May 28, 1875

Remarks: Born 1849. Died March 29, 1928. Buried
Seminole-Indian Cemetery, Bracketville, TX. One of cf
Seminole-Negro Scouts.

GREAVES, CLINTON (CO C, 9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: January 24, 1877

Date Awarded: June 26, 1879

Remarks: Born 1850. Died August 18, 1906. Buried
Greenlawn Cemetery, Columbus, OH.

JOHNSON, HENRY (CO D, 9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: October 2-5, 1879

Date Awarded: September 22, 1890

Remarks: Born June 11, 1850. Died January 31, 1904.
Buried Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

JORDAN, GEORGE (CO K, 9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: May 14, 1880

Date Awarded: May 7, 1890

Remarks: Born in 1847. Died October 24, 1904. Buried Ft.
McPherson National Cemetery, Maxwell, NB

MAYS, ISAIAH (CO B, 24TH U.S. INF)
Date Earned: May 11, 1889
Date Awarded: February 19, 1890
Remarks: Born February 16, 1858. Died May 2, 1925.
Buried Arizona State Hospital Cemetery, Phoenix, AZ.

MCBRYAR, WILLIAM (CO K, 10TH U.S. CAV)
Date Earned: March 7, 1890
Date Awarded: May 15, 1890
Remarks: Born February 14, 1861. Died March 8, 1941.
Buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

PAINE, ADAM (SCOUT)
Date Earned: September 26-27, 1874
Date Awarded: October 13, 1875
Remarks: Murdered on January 1, 1877. Buried Seminole-Indian Cemetery, Bracketville, TX. One of the Seminole-Negro Scouts.

PAYNE, ISAAC (TRUMPETER-SCOUTS)
Date Earned: April 25, 1875
Date Awarded: May 28, 1875
Remarks: Born in 1855. Died on January 12, 1904. Buried Seminole-Indian Cemetery, Bracketville, TX. One of the Seminole-Negro Scouts.

SHAW, THOMAS (CO K, 9TH U.S. CAV)
Date Earned: August 12, 1881
Date Awarded: December 7, 1890
Remarks: Born 1846. Died June 23, 1895. Buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

STANCE, EMANUEL (CO F, 9TH U.S. CAV)
Date Earned: May 20, 1870
Date Awarded: June 28, 1870
Remarks: Murdered on December 25, 1887. Buried at Fort McPherson National Cemetery, Maxwell, NB.

WALLEY, AUGUSTUS (CO I, 9TH U.S. CAV)
Date Earned: August 16, 1881
Date Awarded: October 1, 1890
Remarks: Born in 1856. Believed buried in Butte, MT.

WARD, JOHN (24TH U.S. INF INDIAN SCOUT)

Date Earned: April 25, 1875

Date Awarded: May 28, 1875

Remarks: Born in 1847. Died May 24, 1911. Buried

Seminole-Indian Cemetery, Bracketville, TX. One of the
Seminole-Negro Scouts.

WILLIAMS, MOSES (CO I, 9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: August 16, 1881

Date Awarded: November 12, 1896

Remarks: Died August 23, 1899. Buried at the Vancouver
Barracks Post Cemetery, Vancouver, WA.

WILSON, WILLIAM O. (CO I, 9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: 1890

Dated Awarded: September 17, 1891

Remarks: Born 1868. Deserted September 5, 1893.

WOODS, BRENT (CO B, 9TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: August 19, 1881

Date Awarded: July 12, 1894

Remarks: Born in 1850. Died March 31, 1906. Buried Mill
Springs National Cemetery, Nancy, KY.

Interim Periods - Navy

ATKINS, DANIEL

Date Earned: February 11, 1898

Date Awarded: May 21, 1898

Remarks: Born November 18, 1866. Died May 11, 1923.

DAVIS, JOHN

Date Earned: February 1881

Date Awarded: April 21, 1881

Remarks: Born 1854. Died August 19, 1903. Buried
Hampton National Cemetery, Hampton, VA.

GIRANDY, ALPHONSE

Date Earned: March 31, 1901

Dated Awarded: July 16, 1903

Remarks: Born January 21, 1868. Died April 3, 1941.

Buried Philadelphia National Cemetery, Philadelphia,
PA.

JOHNSON, JOHN

Date Earned: April 12, 1872

Date Awarded: June 29, 1874

Remarks: Born 1839.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM

Date Earned: November 14, 1879

Date Awarded: February 26, 1880

Remarks: Born 1855. Died May 20, 1903. Buried
Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

NOIL, JOSEPH B.

Date Earned: December 26, 1872

Date Awarded: January 27, 1873

Remarks: Born 1841.

SMITH, JOHN

Date Earned: September 19, 1880

Date Awarded: April 30, 1881

Remarks: Born 1854.

SWEENEY, ROBERT

Date Earned: 1st-October 26, 1881; 2nd-December 20, 1883

Date Awarded: 1st-June 7, 1882; 2nd-February 2, 1884

Remarks: Born 1853.

Spanish-American War - Army

BAKER, EDWARD L., JR. (SGM, 10TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: July 1, 1898

Date Awarded: July 3, 1902

Remarks: Born December 28, 1865. Died August 26, 1913.
Buried at Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, CA.

BELL, DENNIS (TROOP H, 10TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: June 30, 1898

Date Awarded: June 23, 1899

Remarks: Born December 28, 1866. Died September 25, 1953.
Buried Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

LEE, FITZ (TROOP M, 10TH U.S. CAV)

Date Earned: June 30, 1898

Date Awarded: June 23, 1899

Remarks: Born 1866. Died September 14, 1899. Buried Fort
Leavenworth National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, KS.

THOMPKINS, WILLIAM H. (TROOP G, 10TH U.S. CAV)
Date Earned: June 30, 1898
Date Awarded: June 23, 1899
Remarks: Born October 3, 1872. Died September 24, 1916.
Buried San Francisco National Cemetery, San Francisco,
CA.

WANTON, GEORGE H. (TROOP M, 10TH U.S. CAV)
Date Earned: June 30, 1898
Date Awarded: June 23, 1899
Remarks: Died November 27, 1940. Buried Arlington
National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

Spanish-American War - Navy

PENN, ROBERT
Date Earned: July 20, 1898
Date Awarded: March 13, 1899
Remarks: Died June 8, 1912. Born October 10, 1872.

World War I

STOWERS, FREDDIE

Korean War - Army

CHARLTON, CORNELIUS H. (CO C, 24TH INF REGT, 25TH INF DIV)
Date Earned: June 2, 1951
Date Awarded: March 12, 1952
Remarks: Born July 24, 1929. KIA on June 2, 1951. Buried
Bryant Memorial Park, Pocohontas, VA.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM (CO M, 24TH INF REGT, 25TH INF DIV)
Date Earned: August 6, 1950
Date Awarded: June 21, 1951
Remarks: Born August 16, 1927. KIA on August 6, 1950.
Buried at Long Island National Cemetery, Farmingdale,
NY.

Vietnam - Army

ANDERSON, WEBSTER, (101ST AIR INF DIV)
Date Earned: October 15, 1967
Date Awarded: November 24, 1969
Remarks: Born July 15, 1933. Still living.

ASHLEY, EUGENE JR. (5TH SFG, 1ST SPEC FORCES)
Date Earned: February 6 and 7, 1968
Date Awarded: December 2, 1969
Remarks: Born Octoer 12, 1931. KIA February 6, 1968.
Buried Fayetteville Cemetery (Rockfish Cemetery),
Fayetteville, NC.

BRYANT, WILLIAM M. (5TH SF, 1ST SPEC FORCES)
Date Earned: March 24, 1969
Date Awarded: February 16, 1971
Remarks: Born February 16, 1933. KIA March 24, 1969.
Buried Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, NC.

JOEL, LAWRENCE
Date Earned: November 8, 1965
Date Awarded: March 9, 1967
Remarks: Born February 22, 1928. Died February 4, 1984.
Buried Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

JOHNSON, DWIGHT H.
Date Earned: January 15, 1968
Date Awarded: November 9, 1968
Remarks: Born May 7, 1947. Died April 30 1971 (shot while
attempting to hold-up a store in Detroit, MI). Buried
Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA.

LANGHORN, GARFIELD M.
Date Earned: January 15, 1969
Date Awarded: April 7, 1970
Remarks: Born September 10, 1948. KIA January 15, 1969.
Buried Roberhead Cemetery, Riverhead, NY.

LEONARD, MATTHEW
Date Earned: February 28, 1967
Date Awarded: December 19, 1968
Remarks: Born November 26, 1929. KIA on February 28,
1967. Buried Shadow Lawn Cemetery, Birmingham, AL.

LONG, DONALD R.
Date Earned: June 30, 1966.
Date Awarded: February 8, 1968
Remarks: Born August 27, 1939. KIA June 30, 1966.
Buried Union Baptist Church Cemetery, Blackfork, OH.

OLIVE, MILTON L. III
Date Earned: October 22, 1965
Date Awarded: April 21, 1966
Remarks: Born November 7, 1946. KIA October 22, 1965.
Buried West Grove Cemetery, Lexington, MS.

PITTS, RILEY L.
Date Earned: October 31, 1967
Date Awarded: October 10, 1968
Remarks: Born October 15, 1937. KIA October 31, 1967.
Buried Hillcrest Memorial Gardens, Spencer, OK>

ROGERS, CHARLES C.
Date Earned: November 1, 1968
Date Awarded: May 14, 1970
Remarks: Born September 6, 1929. Died July 1, 1990.

SARGENT, RUPPERT L.
Date Earned: March 15, 1967
Date Awarded: March 10, 1969
Remarks: Born January 6, 1938. KIA March 15, 1967.
Buried Hampton National Cemetery, Hampton, VA.
(Sargent was a Jehovah's Witness whose widow refused
for some time to accept the posthumous Medal of Honor
on religious grounds. She eventually accepted it, in a
private ceremony at her house.)

SASSER, CLARENCE E.
Date Earned: January 10, 1968
Date Awarded: March 7, 1969
Remarks: Born September 12, 1947. Still living.

SIMS, CLIFFORD C.
Date Earned: February 21, 1968
Date Awarded: December 2, 1969
Remarks: Born June 18, 1942. KIA February 21, 1968.
Buried Barrancas National Cemetery, Pensacola, FL.

WARREN, JOHN E. JR.
Date Earned: January 14, 1969
Date Awarded: August 6, 1970
Remarks: Born November 16, 1946. KIA January 14, 1969.
Buried long Island National Cemetery, Farmingdale, NY.

Vietnam - Marine Corps

ANDERSON, JAMES JR.
Date Earned: February 28, 1967
Date Awarded: August 21, 1968
Remarks: Born January 22, 1947. KIA February 28, 1967.
Buried Lincoln Memorial Park Cemetery, Compton, CA.

AUSTIN, OSCAR P.
Date Earned: February 23, 1969
Date Awarded: April 20, 1970
Remarks: Born January 15, 1948. KIA February 23, 1969.
Buried Greenwood Memorial Park, Phoenix, AZ.

DAVIS, RODNEY M.
Date Earned: September 6, 1967
Date Awarded: March 26, 1969
Remarks: Born April 7, 1942. KIA September 6, 1967.
Buried Linwood Cemetery, Macon, GA.

JENKINS, ROBERT H. JR.
Date Earned: March 5, 1969
Date Awarded: April 20, 1970
Remarks: Born June 1, 1948. KIA March 5, 1969.
Buried Sister Spring Baptist Church Cemetery,
Interlachen, FL.

JOHNSON, RALPH H.
Date Earned: March 5, 1968
Date Awarded: April 20, 1970
Remarks: Born January 11, 1949. KIA March 5, 1968.
Buried St. Phillip's Cemetery, Charleston, SC.

TABLE 3. BLACK MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS BY WAR

<u>WAR</u>	<u>MOH RECIPIENTS</u>
CIVIL WAR - ARMY	16
CIVIL WAR - NAVY	7
INDIAN CAMPAIGNS - ARMY	18
INTERIM PERIODS - NAVY	8
SPANISH-AMERICAN - ARMY	5
SPANISH-AMERICAN - NAVY	1
WWI	1
KOREAN WAR - ARMY	2
VIETNAM - ARMY	15
VIETNAM - MARINE CORPS	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	78

TABLE 4. BLACK MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS BY SERVICE

U.S. ARMY	57
U.S. NAVY	16
U.S. MARINES	<u>5</u>
TOTAL	78

APPENDIX D
ROSTER OF THE ROUGH RIDERS
(1st U.S. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
FIELD AND STAFF	
Theodore Roosevelt	Colonel
Alexander O. Brodie	Lt Colonel
Henry B. Hersey	Major
George M. Dunn	Major
Micah J. Jenkins	Major
Henry A. Brown	Chaplain
Maxwell Keyes	1st Lt & Adj
Sherrard Coleman	1st Lt & Qr Mr
Ernest Stecker	Sergt Major
Matthew Douthett	Qr Mr Sergt
Clay Platt	Cf Trumpeter
Joseph F. Kansky	Saddler Sergt
Leonard Wood	Colonel
Thomas W. Hall	1st Lt & Adj
Jacob Schwaizer	1st Lt & Qr Mr
Joseph A. Carr	Sergt Major
Christian Madsen	R.Q.M. Sergt
Alfred E. Lewis	R.Q.M. Sergt

TROOP A

Frank Frantz	Captain
John C. Greenway	1st Lieutenant
Joshua D. Carter	2d Lieutenant
William W. Greenwood	1st Sergeant
James T. Greenley	Sergeant
King C. Henley	Q.M. Sergeant
Henry W. Nash	Sergeant
Samuel H. Rhodes	Sergeant
Robert Brown	Sergeant
Charles E. McGarr	Sergeant
Carl Holtzsche	Sergeant
George L. Bugbee	Corporal
Harry G. White	Corporal
Cade C. Jackson	Corporal
Harry B. Fox	Corporal
William Craufurd	Corporal
George A. McCarter	Corporal

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP A (CONTINUED)	
Rufus H. Marine	Corporal
John D. Honeyman	Corporal
Emilio Cassi	Trumpeter
Frank Harner	Trumpeter
Thomas Hamilton	Blacksmith
Wallace B. Willard	Farrier
Forest Whitney	Saddler
John H. Wallar	Wagoner
Adams, Ralph R.	Private
Allen, George L.	Private
Azbill, John	Private
Azbill, William	Private
Arnold, Henry N.	Private
Barnard, John C.	Private
Bartoo, Nelson E.	Private
Belknap, Prescott H.	Private
Brauer, Lee W.	Private
Bugbee, Fred W.	Private
Bull, Charles C.	Private
Bulzing, William	Private
Burke, Edward F.	Private
Bardshar, Henry P.	Private
Church, Leroy B.	Private
Curtis, Harry A.	Private
Freeman, Thomas L.	Private
Griffen, Walter W.	Private
Glover, William H.	Private
Hawes, George P., Jr.	Private
Haymon, Edward G.B.	Private
Huffman, Lawrance E.	Private
Hoffman, Fred	Private
Hodgdon, Charles E.	Private
Hogan, Daniel L.	Private
Howard, John L.	Private
Hubbell, John D.	Private
Jackson, Charles B.	Private
Johnson, John W.	Private
Lefors, Jefferson D.	Private
Lewis, William F.	Private
Larned, William A.	Private
LeRoy Arthur M.	Private
May, James A.	Private
McCarty, Frank	Private
Mills, Charles E.	Private
Murchie, Guy	Private
Osborne, George	Private
O'Brien, Edward	Private
Page, William	Private
Perry, Charles B.	Private
Paxton, Frank	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP A (CONTINUED)	
Pearsall, Paul S.	Private
Pettit, Louis P.	Private
Philip, Hoffman	Private
Pierce, Harry B.	Private
Raudebaugh, James D.	Private
Rapp, Adolph	Private
Sells, Henry	Private
Sellers, Henry J.	Private
Sewall, Henry F.	Private
Shaw, James A.	Private
Shanks, Lee P.	Private
Stark, Wallace J.	Private
Sullivan, Patrick J.	Private
Thomas, Rufus K.	Private
Thompson, Jos. F., Jr.	Private
Tuttle, Arthur L.	Private
Van Siclen, Frank	Private
Wager, Oscar G.	Private
Wallace, Walter D.	Private
Wallace, William F.	Private
Wayland, Thomas J.	Private
Webb, Adelbert D.	Private
Weil, Henry J.	Private
Wilson, Jerome	Private
Wrenn, Robert D.	Private
Garret, Samuel H.	Private
Greenwald, Sam	Private
McCormick, Willis	Private
William O. O'Neill	Captain
George H. Doherty	Corporal
Boyle, James	Private
Champlin, Fred E.	Private
Liggett, Edward	Private
Reynolds, Lewis	Private
Hollister, Stanley	Private
Wallace, Alexander H.	Private
Walsh, George	Private
DeVol, Harry P.	Private
Jackson, John W.	Private

TROOP B

James H. McClintock	Captain
George B. Wilcox	1st Lieutenant
Thomas H. Rymning	2d Lieutenant
William A. Davidson	1st Sergeant
Stephen A. Pate	Q.M. Sergeant
Elmer Hawley	Sergeant
John E. Campbell	Sergeant
Charles H. Uttling	Sergeant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP B (CONTINUED)	
Edward G. Norton	Sergeant
David L. Hughes	Sergeant
Jerry F. Lee	Sergeant
Eugene W. Waterbury	Corporal
Walter T. Gregory	Corporal
Thos. W. Pemberton, Jr.	Corporal
George J. McCabe	Corporal
Calvin McCarthy	Corporal
Charles E. Heitman	Corporal
Frank Ward	Corporal
Dudly S. Dean	Corporal
John Foster	Bugler
Jesse Walters	Bugler
Frank W. Harmson	Farrier
Fred A. Pomeroy	Blacksmith
Joseph E. McGinty	Wagoner
Richard E. Goodwin	Saddler
Boggs, Looney L.	Private
Buckholdt, Charles	Private
Beebe, Walter S.	Private
Brady, Fred L.	Private
Butler, James A.	Private
Barrowe, Beekman K.	Private
Colwell, Grant	Private
Collier, Edward G.	Private
Chester, Will M.	Private
Christian, Benjamin	Private
Chamberlin, Lowell A.	Private
Day, Robert	Private
Drachman, Sol. B.	Private
Draper, Durward D.	Private
Eakin, Alva L.	Private
Eads, Wade Q.	Private
Fitzgerald, Frank T.	Private
Goss, Conrad F.	Private
Gurney, Frank W.	Private
Hall, John M.	Private
Hammer, John S.	Private
Hildreth, Fenn S.	Private
Hartzell, Ira C.	Private
Haydon, Roy F.	Private
Henderson, Sibird	Private
Hildebrand, Louis T.	Private
Heywood, John P.	Private
James, William T.	Private
Johnson, Anton E.	Private
King, Geo C.	Private
Keir, Alex S.	Private
Laird, Thomas J.	Private
Merritt, Fred M.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP B (CONTINUED)	
Merritt, William W.	Private
McCann, Walter J.	Private
Middleton, Clifton C.	Private
Misner, Jackson H.	Private
McMillen, Albert C.	Private
Norton, Gould G.	Private
Orme, Norman L.	Private
Owens, William A.	Private
Proffitt, William B.	Private
Peek, John C.	Private
Pollock, Horatio C.	Private
Patterson, Hal A.	Private
Roberts, Frank S.	Private
Rinehart, Robert	Private
Stanton, Richard H.	Private
Saunders, Wellman H.	Private
Snodderly, Wm. L.	Private
Smith, Race H.	Private
Schenck, Frank W.	Private
Stewart, W. Walton	Private
Toland, Jesse T.	Private
Truman, Geo E.	Private
Townsend, Albert B.	Private
Tilkie, Charles M.	Private
Van Treese, Louis H.	Private
Warford, David E.	Private
Webb, William W.	Private
Wiggins, Thomas W.	Private
Whittaker, George C.	Private
Woodward, Sidney H.	Private
Young Thomas H.	Private
Bird, Marshall M.	Private
Cronin, Cornelius P.	Private
Crimmins, Martin L.	Private
Goodrich, David M.	Private
Murphy, James E.	Private
Hall, Joel R.	Corporal
Logue, David	Private
Norton, Oliver B.	Private
Swetnam, John W.	Private
Tomlinson, Leroy E.	Private

TROOP C

Joseph L.B. Alexander	Captain
Robert S. Patterson	1st Lieutenant
Hal Sayre, Jr.	2d Lieutenant
Willis O. Huson	1st Sergeant
James H. Maxey	Qr Mr Sergt
Sam W. Noyes	Sergeant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP C (CONTINUED)	
Adam H. Klingman	Sergeant
Sumner K. Gerard	Sergeant
John McAndrew	Sergeant
Eldridge E. Jordan	Sergeant
Wilbur D. French	Corporal
Hendrick M. Warren	Corporal
Bruce C. Weathers	Corporal
Frank A. Woodin	Corporal
Charles A. Armstrong	Corporal
Elisha E. Garrison	Corporal
William T. Atkins	Corporal
J. Oscar Mullen	Corporal
Frank Marti	Trumpeter
John A.W. Stelzriede	Trumpeter
James G. Yost	Blacksmith
Frank Vans Agnew	Farrier
Francis L. Morgan	Saddler
Jerome W. Lankford	Wagoner
Asay, William	Private
Anderson, Thomas A.	Private
Barthell, Peter K.	Private
Bradley, Peter	Private
Bradley, Peter	Private
Burks, Robert E.	Private
Byrnes, Orlando C.	Private
Bowler, George P.	Private
Carleton, William C.	Private
Carlson, Carl	Private
Cartledge, Crantz	Private
Coleman, Lockett G.	Private
Danforth, Clyde L.	Private
Danforth, William H.	Private
Deweese, John H.	Private
Duncan, Arthur G.	Private
Engel, Edwin P.	Private
Force, Peter	Private
Gaughan, James	Private
Gibbons, Floyd J.	Private
Goodwin, James C.	Private
Gardiner, John P.	Private
Gavin, Anthony	Private
Henson, Ivan M.	Private
Hanson, William	Private
Herold, Philip M.	Private
Howland, Harry	Private
Hubbell, Wm C.	Private
Hall, Edward C.	Private
Kastens, Harry E.	Private
Marvin, William E.	Private
Mason, David P.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP C (CONTINUED)	
Moffett, Edward B.	Private
Neville, George A.	Private
Norton, John W.	Private
O'Leary, Daniel	Private
Parker, John W.	Private
Payne, Forest B.	Private
Pond, Ashley	Private
Perry, Arthur R.	Private
Ricketts, William L.	Private
Roderer, John	Private
Rupert, Charles w.	Private
Reed, George W.	Private
Sayers, Samuel E.	Private
Scharf, Charles A.	Private
Sexsmith, William	Private
Shackelford, Marcus L.	Private
Shoemaker, John	Private
Skogsborg, Charles G.	Private
Scull, Guy H.	Private
Sloan, Thomas M.	Private
Somers, Fred B.	Private
Trowbridge, Lafayette	Private
Vines, Jesse G.	Private
Vance, William E.	Private
Wormell, John A.	Private
Younger, Charles	Private
Wright, Albert P.	Sergeant
Alamia, John B.	Private
Pearson, Rufus W.	Sergeant
Grindell, Thomas F.	Sergeant
Hill, Wesley	Private
Scudder, William M.	Private
Wallack, Robert R.	Private
Rowdin, John E.	Private
Adsit, Nathaniel B.	Private
Clearwater, Frank H.	Private
Nownhone, Thomas M.	Private

TROOP D

Robert B. Huston	Captain
David M. Goodrich	1st Lieutenant
Robert H.M. Ferguson	2d Lieutenant
Orlando G. Palmer	1st Sergt
Gerald A. Webb	Sergeant
Joseph A. Randolph	Sergeant
Ira A. Hill	Sergeant
Charles E. Hunter	Sergeant
Scott Reay	Sergeant
Paul W. Hunter	Sergeant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP D (CONTINUED)	
Thomas Moran	Sergeant
Calvin Hill	Corporal
George Norris	Corporal
John D. Rhoades	Corporal
Lyman F. Beard	Corporal
Henry Magher	Corporal
Alexander H. Denham	Corporal
Henry K. Love	Corporal
Harrison J. Holt	Corporal
William D. Amrine	Saddler
Starr M. Wetmore	Trumpeter
James T. Brown	Trumpeter
Lorrin D. Muxlow	Wagoner
Bailey, William	Private
Beal, Fred N.	Private
Burgess, George	Private
Brandon, Perry H.	Private
Byrne, Peter F.	Private
Cease, Forrest L.	Private
Chase, Leslie C.	Private
Cook, Walter M.	Private
Crawford, William S.	Private
Cross, William E.	Private
Crockett, Warren E.	Private
Cunningham, Sol M.	Private
Calrow, Gerald	Private
David, Icem J.	Private
Emery, Elzie E.	Private
Faulk, William A.	Private
Hill, Edwin M.	Private
Honeycutt, James V.	Private
Eppley, Kurtz	Private
Green, Charles H.	Private
Hatch, Charles P.	Private
Homes, Thomas M.	Private
Haynes, Jacob M.	Private
Howard, John S.	Private
Ishler, Shelby F.	Private
Ivy, Charles B.	Private
Johnston, Edward W.	Private
Joyce, Walter	Private
Knox, William F.	Private
Laird, Emmett	Private
Loughmiller, Edgar F.	Private
Lovelace, Carl	Private
Lusk, Henry	Private
McMillan, Robert L.	Private
McClure, David V.	Private
McMurtry, George	Private
Miller, Roscoe E.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP D (CONTINUED)	
Miller, Volney D.	Private
Munn, Edward	Private
Newcomb, Marcellus L.	Private
Norris, Warren	Private
Palmer, William F.	Private
Proctor, Joseph H.	Private
Pollock, William	Private
Russell, Albert P.	Private
Sands, George H.	Private
Schmutz, John C.	Private
Scott, Cliff D.	Private
Schupp, Eugene W.	Private
Shanafelt, Dick	Private
Shipp, Edward M.	Private
Stewart, Clare H.	Private
Stewart, Clyde H.	Private
Tauer, William L.	Private
Thomas, Albert M.	Private
Vanderslice, James E.	Private
Van Valen, Alex L.	Private
Wolff, Frederick W.	Private
Wright, William O.	Private
Wright, Edward L.	Private
James M. Shockey	Corporal
Arthur A. Luther	Farrier
Page, John F.	Private
Wells, Joseph O.	Private
William S. Simpson	Corporal
Schuyler A. McGinnis	1st Lieutenant
Jacob Schweizer	2d Lieutenant
Joseph A. Carr	1st Lieutenant
Douthett, Matthew	Private
Freeman, Elisha L.	Private
Folk, Theodore	Private
Hulme, Robert A.	Private
Jordan, Andrew M.	Private
McGinty, William	Private
Mitchell, William H.	Private
Staley, Francis M.	Private
Smith, Fred	Private
Weitzel, John F.	Private
Woodward, John A.	Private
Wilson, Frank M.	Private
Burke, Edward F.	Private
Cashion, Roy V.	Private
Miller, Theodore W.	Private
Crossley, Henry S.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP E	
Frederick Muller	Captain
William E. Griffin	1st Lieutenant
John S. Langston	1st Sergeant
Royal A. Prentice	Qr Mr Sergt
Hugh P. Wright	Sergeant
Albert M. Jones	Sergeant
Timothy Breen	Sergeant
Berry F. Taylor	Sergeant
Thomas P. Ledgwise	Sergeant
John Mulien	Sergeant
Harman H. Wynkoop	Corporal
James M. Dean	Corporal
Edward C. Waller	Corporal
G. Roland Fortescue	Corporal
Edward Bennett	Corporal
Charles E. Knoblauch	Corporal
Richard C. Conner	Corporal
Ralph E. McFie	Corporal
Arthur J. Griffin	Trumpeter
Edward S. Lewis	Trumpeter
Robert J. Parrish	Blacksmith
Grant Hill	Farrier
Joe T. Sandoval	Saddler
Guilford B. Chapin	Wagoner
Ausburn, Charles G.	Trooper
Almack, Roll	Trooper
Brennan, John M.	Trooper
Baca, Jose M.	Trooper
Beard, William M.	Trooper
Cooper, George B.	Trooper
Conway, James	Trooper
Dettamore, George W.	Trooper
Davis, Harry A.	Trooper
Dodge, George H.	Trooper
Debli, Joseph	Trooper
Donavan, Freeman M.	Trooper
Douglas, James B.	Trooper
Easley, William T.	Trooper
Edwards, Lawrence W.	Trooper
Fries, Frank D.	Trooper
Francis, Mack	Trooper
Fettes, George	Trooper
Gisler, Joseph	Trooper
Gibbs, James P.	Trooper
Gibbie, William R.	Trooper
Grigsby, Braxton	Trooper
Grigg, John G.	Trooper
Gammel, Roy U.	Trooper
Harding, John D.	Trooper
Hood, John B.	Trooper

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP E (CONTINUED)	
Harkness, Daniel D.	Trooper
Hutchison, William M.	Trooper
Hall, John P.	Trooper
Hogle, William H.	Trooper
Hudson, Arthur J.	Trooper
Hulskotter, John	Trooper
Hutchason, Joseph M.	Trooper
Howell, William S.E.	Trooper
Hadden, David A.	Trooper
Hixon, Thomas L.	Trooper
Heard, Judson	Trooper
Hamlin, Warden W.	Trooper
Jones, Thomas B.	Trooper
Johnston, Charles E.	Trooper
Jacobus, Charles W.	Trooper
Knapp, Edgar A.	Trooper
Kingsley, Charles E.	Trooper
Kissam, William A.	Trooper
Lowe, Frank	Trooper
Ludy, Dan	Trooper
Livingston, Thomas C.	Trooper
Lowitzki, Hyman S.	Trooper
Lewis, James	Trooper
Merchant, James E.	Trooper
Moran, William J.	Trooper
McKinnon, Samuel	Trooper
McKinley, Charles E.	Trooper
McKay, Charles F.	Trooper
McCabe, Frederick H.	Trooper
McDowell, John C.	Trooper
Morrison, Amaziah B.	Trooper
Mahan, Lloyd L.	Trooper
Martin, Henry D.	Trooper
Menger, Otto F.	Trooper
Munger, William C.	Trooper
Nettleblade, Adolph F.	Trooper
Roberts, Thomas	Trooper
Ryan, John E.	Trooper
Ramsey, Homer M.	Trooper
Seaders, Ben F.	Trooper
Skinner, Arthur V.	Trooper
Schnepple, William C.	Trooper
Scanlon, Edward	Trooper
Slevin, Edward	Trooper
Taylor, William R.	Trooper
Wagner, William W.	Trooper
Wright, George	Trooper
Wynkoop, Charles w.	Trooper
Warren, George W.	Trooper
William E. Dame	1st Sergeant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP E (CONTINUED)	
Frederick C. Wesley	Sergeant
William R. Reber	Sergeant
Stuart R. Price	Corporal
Bernard, William C.	Trooper
Brown, Hiram T.	Trooper
Bump, Arthur L.	Trooper
Cloud, William	Trooper
Davis, Henry Clay	Trooper
Duran, Jose L.	Trooper
Easton, Stephen	Trooper
Fennell, William A.	Trooper
Fleming, Clarence A.	Trooper
Holden, Prince A.	Trooper
Land, Oscar N.	Trooper
Martin, John	Trooper
Roberts, John P.	Trooper
Stephens, Orregon	Trooper
Torbett, John G.	Trooper
William, Thomas C.	Trooper
Zigler, Daniel J.	Trooper
Cochran, Irad Jr.	Trooper
Miller, John S.	Trooper
Judson, Alfred M.	Trooper
O'Neill, John	Trooper
Green, Henry C.	Trooper
Robison, John F.	Trooper
Sherrard Coleman	1st Lieutenant
John A. McIlhenny	2d Lieutenant

TROOP F

Maximiliano Luna	Captain
Horace W. Weakley	1st Lieutenant
William E. Dame	2d Lieutenant
Horace E. Sherman	1st Sergeant
Garfield Hughes	Sergeant
Thomas D. Fennessy	Sergeant
William L. Mattocks	Sergeant
James Doyle	Sergeant
George W. Armijo	Sergeant
Eugene Bohlinger	Sergeant
Herbert A. King	Sergeant
Edward Donally	Corporal
John Cullen	Corporal
Edward Hale	Corporal
Arthur P. Spencer	Corporal
John Boehnke	Corporal
Albert Powers	Corporal
Wentworth S. Conduit	Corporal
Albers, Heyl L.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP F (CONTINUED)	
Albertson, Edward J.	Private
Alexander, James	Private
Abbott, Charles G.	Private
Adams, Edgar S.	Private
Alexander, James F.	Private
Black, James S.	Private
Bailey, Robert Z.	Private
Boschen, John	Private
Bell, William A.	Private
Brennan, Jeremiah	Private
Burris, Walter C.	Private
Byrne, John	Private
Bell, John H.	Private
Clark, Ray V.	Private
Cochran, William O.	Private
Clark, Frank J.	Private
Colbert, Benj H.	Private
Christian Edward D.	Private
Clelland, Calvin G.	Private
Conley, Edward C.	Private
Cochran, Willard M.	Private
Cherry, Charles C.	Private
Dougherty, Louis	Private
DeBohun, John C.	Private
Farley, William	Private
Freeman, Will	Private
Gibbs, Henry M.	Private
Galligher, William D.	Private
Goldberg, Samuel	Private
Glessner, Otis	Private
Green, John D.	Private
Gee, Charles R.	Farrier
Hill, Jefferson	Wagoner
Hartle, Albert C.	Private
Hopping, Charles O.	Private
Hamner, George	Private
Kennedy, Stephen A.	Private
Leffert, Charles E.	Private
Lisk, Guy M.	Private
Leach, John M.	Private
LeStourgeon, E. Guy	Private
Lavelle, Nolan Z.	Private
Martin, Thomas	Private
McCurdy, J. Kirk	Trumpeter
Mills, John B.	Private
McGregor, Herbert P.	Private
McCurdy, F. Allen	Private
Nickell, William E.	Private
Nesbit, Otto W.	Private
Newitt, George W.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP F (CONTINUED)	
Neal, John M.	Private
Perry, Arthur L.	Bugler
Parmelee, Chas A.	Private
Quier, Frank T.	Private
Raymond, Milliard L.	Private
Reed, Harry B.	Private
Reed, C'ifford L.	Private
Renner, Charles L.	Private
Reynolds, Edwin L.	Private
Russell, Arthur L.	Private
Rebentisch, Adolph	Private
Reyer, Adolph T.	Private
Rogers, Albert	Private
Rice, Lee C.	Private
Staub, Louis E.	Private
Shields, William G.	Private
Stockbridge, Arthur J.	Private
Sharland, George H.	Private
Skipwith, John G.	Private
Sennett, James B.	Private
Taugen, Edward	Private
Trump, Norman O.	Private
Vinnedge, George E.	Private
Wardwell, Louis C.	Private
Warren, Paul	Private
Watrous, Charles E.	Private
Weber, Beauregard	Private
Weller, Samuel M.	Private
Winter, John G.	Private
Winter, Otto R.	Private
Wetheim, Adolph S.	Private
Walsh, John	Private
Wells, Thomas J.	Private
Wilson, Harry W.	Private
Doughlas, James	Private
Maxwell Keys	2d Lieutenant
Bawcom, Joseph L.	Private
Flynn, Joseph F.	Private
Goodrich, Hedrick Ben	Private
Hickey, Walter	Private
Hogan, Michael	Private
King, Harry Bruce	Private
Kerney, George M.	Private
Larsen, Louis	Private
McCoy, John	Private
Nehmer, Charles A.	Private
Rogers, Leo G.	Private
Rafalowitz, Hymon	Private
Spencer-Edwards, John	Private
Schearnhorst, Carl J. Jr.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP F (CONTINUED)	
Temple, Frank	Private
Booth, Frank B.	Private
Erwin, William T.	Private
Endsley, Gey D.	Private
Thompson, Charles	Private
John A. McIlhanny	Corporal
TROOP G	
Wm. H.H. Llewellyn	Captain
John Wesley Green	1st Lieutenant
David J. Leahy	2d Lieutenant
John C. Greenway	1st Lieutenant
Columbus H. McCaa	1st Sergeant
Jacob S. Mohler	Q.M. Sergeant
Raymond Morse	Sergeant
Rolla A. Fullenweider	Sergeant
Matt T. McGehee	Sergeant
James Brown	Sergeant
Nicholis A. Vyne	Sergeant
Raleigh L. Miller	Sergeant
Henry Kirch	Corporal
James D. Ritchie	Corporal
Luther L. Stewart	Corporal
John McSparron	Corporal
Frank Briggs	Corporal
Edward C. Armstrong	Corporal
William S. Reid	Corporal
Hiram E. Williams	Corporal
George V. Haefner	Farrier
Frank A. Hill	Saddler
Thomas O'Neal	Wagoner
Willis E. Sowers	Trumpeter
Edward G. Piper	Trumpeter
Ash, Alvin C.	Trooper
Arnold, Edward B.	Trooper
Akin, James E.	Trooper
Anderson, Arthur T.	Trooper
Andrews, William C.	Trooper
Beck, Joseph H.	Trooper
Bishop, Louis b.	Trooper
Brunley, Wm H. Jr.	Trooper
Brown, Robert	Trooper
Brown, Edwin M.	Trooper
Brazelton, William H.	Trooper
Beissel, John J.	Trooper
Camp, Cloid	Trooper
Camp, Marion	Trooper
Cavanaugh, Thomas F.	Trooper
Ccly, William F.	Trooper

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP G (CONTINUED)	
Chopetal, Frank W.	Trooper
Coyle, Michael H.	Trooper
Clark, Winslow	Trooper
Cotton, Frank W.	Trooper
Conover, Alfred J.	Trooper
Detwiler, Sherman	Trooper
Dunn, Alfred B.	Trooper
Edmunds, John H.	Trooper
Faupel, Henry F.	Trooper
Fomoff, Fred	Trooper
Fitch, Roger S.	Trooper
Gibson, William C.	Trooper
Gevers, Louis	Trooper
Goodwin, John	Trooper
Healey, Frank F.	Trooper
Henderson, John	Trooper
Henshaw, Laten R.	Trooper
Johnson, Albert John	Trooper
Kline, John S.	Trooper
Keeley, Bert T.	Trooper
King, Henry A.	Trooper
Littleton, Elias M.	Trooper
Lincoln, Malcolm D.	Trooper
Larson, Anton	Trooper
Lyle, James C.	Trooper
Miller, Frank P.	Trooper
Meyers, Fred P.	Trooper
Moran, Daniel	Trooper
Mann, Eugene M.	Trooper
McCarty, George H.	Trooper
McKinney, Frank G.	Trooper
McKinney, Oliver	Trooper
McMullen, Samuel J.	Trooper
Noish, John	Trooper
Phipps, Thomas W.	Trooper
Petty, Arch	Trooper
Pennington, Elijah	Trooper
Preston, Robert A.	Trooper
Quigg, George H.	Trooper
Quinn, Walter D.	Trooper
Ratcliff, William	Trooper
Richards, Richard	Trooper
Rayburn, Harry C.	Trooper
Reid, Robert W.	Trooper
Ragland, Robert C.	Trooper
Roland, George	Trooper
Stilson, Earl	Trooper
Simmons, Charles M.	Trooper
Slaughter, Benjamin	Trooper
Shannon, Charles W.	Trooper

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP G (CONTINUED)	
Thomas, Neal	Trooper
Travis, Grant	Trooper
Van Horn, Eustus E.	Trooper
Welch, Toney	Trooper
Whittington, Richard	Trooper
Whited, Lyman E.	Trooper
Wood, William D.	Trooper
Wright, Clarence	Trooper
Swan, George D.	Trooper
Thompson, Frank M.	Trooper
McCulloch, Samuel T.	Trooper
Green, J. Knox	Trooper
Lutz, Eugene A.	Trooper
Haefner, Henry J.	Trooper
Russell, Marcus D.	Trooper
Bailie, Henry C.	Trooper
Arendt, Henry J.	Sergeant
Love, William J.	Trooper
Morgan, Schuyler C.	Trooper
Morgan, Ulysses G.	Trooper
Odell, William D.	Trooper
Donnelly, Ruth'd B.H.	Trooper
Evans, Evan	Trooper
Groves, Oscar W.	Trooper
Jones, William H.	Trooper
Kania, Frank	Trooper
Pierce, Ed	Trooper
Saville, Michael	Trooper
Sinnelt, Lee	Trooper
Tait, John H.	Trooper
Peabody, Harry	Trooper
McGowan, Alex	Trooper
Brown, John	Trooper
Crockett, Joseph B.	Trooper
Corbe, M. C.	Trumpeter

TROOP H

George Curry	Captain
William H. Kelly	1st Lieutenant
Charles L. Ballard	2d Lieutenant
Green A. Settle	1st Sergeant
Nevin P. Gutilins	Sergeant
William A. Mitchell	Sergeant
Oscar de Montell	Sergeant
Thomas Darnell	Sergeant
Willis J. Physive	Sergeant
Michael C. Rose	Sergeant
Nova A. Johnson	Sergeant
Morton M. Morgan	Corporal

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP H (CONTINUED)	
Arthur E. Williams	Corporal
Frank Murray	Corporal
Morgan o.B.Llewellyn	Corporal
James C. Hamilton	Corporal
George F. Jones	Corporal
Charles P. Cochran	Corporal
John M. Kelly	Corporal
Robert E. Ligon	Trumpeter
Gaston R. Dehumy	Trumpeter
Uriah Sheard	Blacksmith
Robert L. Martin	Farrier
John Shaw	Saddler
Taylor B. Lewis	Wagoner
Allison, Jovillo	Private
Amonette, Albert B.	Private
Bendy, Cecil C.	Private
Black, Columbus L.	Private
Byan, John B.	Private
Bogardus, Frank	Private
Brown, Percy	Private
Baker, Philip S.	Private
Bullard, John W.	Private
Connell, Thomas J.	Private
Corbett, Thomas F.	Private
Cornish, Thomas J.	Private
Crawford, Clinton K.	Private
Cone, John S.	Private
Duran, Abel B.	Private
Duran, Jose L.	Private
Dorsey, Lewis	Private
Doty, George B.	Private
Dunkle, Fred W.	Private
Douglas, Arthur L.	Private
Easton, Frank A.	Private
Fletcher, Augustus C.	Private
Frye, Obey B.	Private
Gasser, Louis	Private
George, Ira W.	Private
Grigsby, James B.	Private
Hamilton, James M.	Private
Herring, Leary O.	Private
Hunt, LeRoy R.	Private
Houston, Robert C.	Private
James, Frank W.	Private
Johnson, Charles	Private
Johnson, Harry F.	Private
Johnson, Lewis L.	Private
Kehoe, Michael J.	Private
Kelm, Amandus	Private
Kinnebrugh, Ollie A.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP H (CONTINUED)	
Kendall, Harry J.	Private
Lawson, Frank H.	Private
Lewis, Adelbert	Private
Lannon, John	Private
Mooney, Thomas A.	Private
Moneckton, William J.	Private
McAdams, Joel H.	Private
McAdams, Richard P.	Private
McCarthy, Frederick J.	Private
Murray, George F.	Private
Nobles, William H.	Private
Neff, Nettleton	Private
Owens, Clay T.	Private
Ott, Charles	Private
Pace, John	Private
Pepkins, Price	Private
Powell, Lory H.	Private
Pronger, Norman W.	Private
Pollock, John F.	Private
Piersol, James M.	Private
Roberson, James R.	Private
Rutherford, Bruce H.	Private
Regan, John J.	Private
Sharp, Emerson E.	Private
Stewart, Newton	Private
Scroggins, Oscar	Private
St. Clair, Edward C.	Private
Saucier, Harry S.	Private
Schutt, Henry	Private
Sawyer, Benjamin	Private
Thompson, Alex M.	Private
Tragner, William S.	Private
Thomas, Theodore C.	Private
Waggoner, Daniel G.	Private
Waggoner, Curtis C.	Private
Wilson, Charles E.	Private
Wilkinson, Samuel O.	Private
Woodson, Pickins E.	Private
Wheeler, Frank G.	Private
Wickham, Patrick A.	Private
William L. Rynerson	Sergeant
John B. Wiley	Sergeant
Joseph F. Kausky	Sergeant
John V. Morrison	Sergeant
Lee, Robert E.	Private
Bennett, Orton A.	Private
Brito, Jose	Private
Brito, Frank C.	Private
Cate, James S.	Private
Casad, C. Darwin	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP H (CONTINUED)	
Dolan, Thomas P.	Private
Farrell, Fred P.	Private
Freuger, Numa C.	Private
Hermeyer, Ernest H.	Private
Jopling, Cal	Private
Nehmer, William	Private
Roediger, August	Private
Schafer, George	Private
Storms, Morris J.	Private
Sullivan, William J.	Private
Fritz, William H.	Private
Eberman, Henry J.	Private
Bucklin, E. W.	Private
Wright, Grant	Private
Gosling, Frederick W.	Private
Casey, Edwin Eugene	Private
Ewell, Edward A.	Private
Miller, Samuel	Private
Schuylar A. McGinnis	Captain
Frederick W. Wientge	1st Lieutenant
Samuel Grenwald	2d Lieutenant
John B. Wylie	1st Sergeant
TROOP I	
Schuylar C. Morgan	Qr Mr Sergt
John V. Morrison	Sergeant
William R. Reber	Sergeant
Basil N. Ricketts	Sergeant
Percival Gassett	Sergeant
James S. Cate	Sergeant
Wm H. Waffensmith	Sergeant
August Roediger	Corporal
Numa C. Freuger	Corporal
William J. Sullivan	Corporal
William J. Nehmer	Corporal
Abraham L. Bainter	Corporal
Hiram T. Brown	Corporal
Errickson N. Nichols	Corporal
George M. Kerney	Corporal
Robert E. Lea	Trumpeter
Clarence H. Underwood	Trumpeter
Charles A. Nehmer	Blacksmith
Hayes Donnelly	Farrier
Leo G. Rogers	Saddler
Everett E. Holt	Wagoner
Alexis, George D.	Private
Arendt, Henry J.	Private
Armstrong, Charles M.	Private
Adkins, Joseph R.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP I (CONTINUED)	
Bates, William H.	Private
Barrowe, Hallett A.	Private
Bawcom, Joseph L.	Private
Bennett, Horton A.	Private
Brito, Frank C.	Private
Brito, Jose	Private
Brush, Charles A.	Private
Bassage, Albert C.	Private
Casad, Charles D.	Private
Cloud, William	Private
Crockett, Joseph B.	Private
Coe, George M.	Private
Clark, Frank M.	Private
Davis, Henry C.	Private
Dolan, Thomas P.	Private
Denny, Robert W.	Private
Duke, Henry K.	Private
Evans, Evan	Private
Fennell, William A.	Private
Flynn, Joseph F.	Private
Geiger, Percy A.	Private
Gooch, John R.	Private
Groves, Oscar W.	Private
Goodrich, Ben Hedric	Private
Giller, Alfred C.	Private
Hermeyer, Ernest H.	Private
Hickey, Walter	Private
Hogan, Michael	Private
Jones, William H.	Private
Jopling, Cal	Private
King, Harry B.	Private
Larsen, Louis	Private
Love, William J.	Private
McCoy, John	Private
McGowan, Alex	Private
Martin, John	Private
Miller, Edwin H.	Private
Miller, David R.	Private
Miller, Jacob H.	Private
Morgan, U.S. Grant	Private
Morris, Ben F.T.	Private
Moore, Roscoe B.	Private
North, Franklin H.	Private
O'Dell, William W.	Private
Peabody, Harry	Private
Pierce, Edward	Private
Price, Stewart R.	Private
Rafalowitz, Hyman	Private
Roberts, John P.	Private
Reisig, Max	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP I (CONTINUED)	
Raulett, Charles	Private
Reidy, John	Private
Shornhorst, Carl J. Jr.	Private
Schafer, Geo	Private
Sennett, Lee	Private
Storms, Morris J.	Private
Spencer-Edwards, John	Private
Tait, John H.	Private
Temple, Frank	Private
Torbett, John T.	Private
Tritz, William H.	Private
Townsend, Charles M.	Private
Twyman, John L.	Private
Thompson, George	Private
Williams, Thomas C.	Private
Wiley, Harry B.	Private
Wisenberg, Roy O.	Private
Zeigler, Daniel J.	Private
Brown, Harry R.	Private
Young, Howard G.	Private
Alfred O. Girard	1st Sergeant
Elliot C. Cowdin	Corporal
Hamilton Fish, Jr.	Sergeant
Wilson, Charles A.	Private
Bailey, Harry C.	Private
John C. Greenway	2d Lieutenant
William Tiffany	2d Lieutenant
Saville, Michael	Private
Brown, John	Private
Farrell, Fred P.	Private
TROOP K	
Woodbury, Kane	Captain
Joseph A. Carr	1st Lieutenant
Horace K. Devereaux	2d Lieutenant
Frederik K. Lie	1st Sergeant
Thaddeus Higgins	Sergeant
Reginolds Ronalds	Sergeant
Samuel G. Devore	Sergeant
Philip K. Sweet	Sergeant
William J. Breen	Sergeant
Craig W. Wadsworth	Sergeant
Henry W. Buel	Sergeant
James B. Tailor	Corporal
Joseph S. Stevens	Corporal
Maxwell Norman	Corporal
Edwin Coakley	Corporal
George Kerr, Jr.	Corporal
Henry S. Van Schaick	Corporal

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP K (CONTINUED)	
Frederick Herrig	Corporal
Oscar Land	Trumpeter
George W. Knoblauch	Trumpeter
Benjamin A. Long	Saddler
Thomas G. Bradley	Farrier
George T. Crucius	Blacksmith
Lee Burdwell	Wagoner
Armstrong, James T.	Private
Adams, John H.	Private
Bell, Sherman	Private
Bernard, William C.	Private
Batchelder, Wallace N.	Private
Bump, Arthur L.	Private
Cameron, Charles H.	Private
Campbell, Douglass	Private
Cash, Walter S.	Private
Cooke, Henry B.	Private
Carroll, John F.	Private
Cartmell, Nathaniel M.	Private
Clagett, Jesse C.	Private
Corbe, Max C.	Private
Coville, Allen M.	Private
Crowninshield, F.B.	Private
Channing, Roscoe H.	Private
Daniels, Benjamin F.	Private
Davis, John	Private
Easton, Stephen	Private
Eberman, Edwin	Private
Emerson, Edwin	Private
Flemming, Clarence A.	Private
Fletcher, Henry	Private
Falk, Theodore	Private
Freeman, Elisha L.	Private
Holden, Prince A.	Private
Hulme, Robert A.	Private
James, William F.	Private
Jordan, Andrew M.	Private
Kania, Frank	Private
Langdon, Jesse D.	Private
Marshall, Creighton	Private
Maverick, Lewis	Private
McGinty, William	Private
McKoy, William J.	Private
Mitchell, Mason	Private
Mitchell, William H.	Private
Montgomery, L. N.	Private
Nicholson, Charles P.	Private
Norris, Edmund S.	Private
Poey, Alfred	Private
Pollak, Albin J.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP K (CONTINUED)	
Quaid, William	Private
Robinson, Kenneth D.	Private
Reed, Colton	Private
Smith, Frederick	Private
Smith, George L.	Private
Smith, Joseph S.	Private
Smith, Clarke T.	Private
Stockton, Richard	Private
Stephens, Oregon	Private
Thorp, Henry	Private
Test, Clarence L.	Private
Toy, J. Frederick	Private
Tudor, William	Private
Venable, Warner M.	Private
Wiberg, Azel E.	Private
Weitzel, John F.	Private
Wilson, Frank M.	Private
Woodward, John A.	Private
Wright, Grant	Private
Young, James E.	Private
Maloon, Winthrop L.	Private
McMasters, Fred'k D.	Private
Robert M. Ferguson	Sergeant
William Tiffany	Sergeant
Warden, John L.	Private
Cosby, Arthur F.	Private
Babcock, Campbell E.	Private
Lee, Joseph J.	Private
Duran, Joseph L.	Private
Brandon, Perry H.	Private
David M Goodrich	1st Lieutenant
Henry Haywood	Sergeant
Ives, Gerald M.	Private
Staley, frank	Private
Curzon, _____	Private
Micah J. Jenkins	Major

TROOP L

Richard C. Day	Captain
John R. Thomas	1st Lieutenant
Frank P. Hayes	1st Lieutenant
Elhanan W. Bucklin	1st Sergeant
Jerome W. Henderlizer	Sergeant
William M. Simms	Sergeant
Joe A. Kline	Sergeant
William W. Carpenter	Sergeant
James McKay	Sergeant
Dillwyn M. Bell	Sergeant
James E. McGuire	Sergeant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP L (CONTINUED)	
George H. Seaver	Corporal
John W. Davis	Corporal
Sam G. Davis	Corporal
Bud Parnell	Corporal
Joseph J. Roger	Corporal
George B. Dunnigan	Corporal
Maynard R. William	Corporal
Elliot C. Cowden	Corporal
Mike Kinney	Blacksmith
John R. Kean	Farrier
Nicholas H. Cochran	Wagoner
Guy M. Babcock	Saddler
Thomas F. Meagher	Trumpeter
Frank R. McDonald	Trumpeter
Adair, John M.	Private
Benson, Victor H.	Private
Carey, Oren E.	Private
Chilcoot, Fred	Private
Cook, James	Private
Cruse, James	Private
Culver, Ed	Private
Davis, James C.	Private
Damet, John P.	Private
Dennis, David C.	Private
Dobson, William H.	Private
Ennis, Richard L.	Private
Evans, James R.	Private
Gilmore, Maurice E.	Private
Haley, Robert M.	Private
Hawkins, Charles D.	Private
Heagert, Rudolph	Private
Holderman, Bert T.	Private
Hughes, Frank	Private
Hughes, William E.	Private
Isbell, Thomas J.	Private
Jones, Levi	Private
Johns, William S.	Private
Kinkade, Elijah S.	Private
Knox, Robert G.	Private
Lawrence, Richard	Private
Lane, Ed K.	Private
Lane, Sanford J.	Private
Lentz, Edward	Private
Lewis, Frank A.	Private
Little, Rollie L.	Private
McDonald, Asa W.	Private
McCamish, Andrew L.	Private
Miller, John S.	Private
Miller, Boot	Private
Moore, John J.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP L (CONTINUED)	
Oskison, Richard L.	Private
Owens, Ed L.	Private
Parker, Ora E.	Private
Pulley, William O.	Private
Philpot, Leigh T.	Private
Poe, Nathaniel M.	Private
Price, Ben W.	Private
Rich, Allen K.	Private
Robertson, George W.	Private
Robinson, Frank P.	Private
Russell, Dan	Private
Scobey, Arthur E.	Private
Sharp, Walter L.	Private
Skelton, James W.	Private
Smith, Bert	Private
Smith, Sylvester S.	Private
Stepens, Luke B.	Private
Stidham, Theodore E.	Private
Swearinger, George	Private
Taylor, Warren P.	Private
Thompson, Sylvester V.	Private
Wetmore, Robert C.	Private
Whitney, Schuyler C.	Private
Wilkins, George W.	Private
Wilson, James E.	Private
Winn, Arthur N.	Private
Hutchinson, Charles N.	Private
Price, Walter W.	Private
Frank P. Hayes	1st Sergeant
Roberts, William J.	Private
John Byrne	Sergeant
Allyn K. Capron	Captain
Hamilton Fish	Sergeant
Dawson, Tilden W.	Private
Santo, William R.	Private
Hendricks, Milo A.	Private
Enyart, Silas R.	Private

TROOP M

Robert H. Bruce	Captain
Ode C. Nichols	1st Lieutenant
Albert S. Johnson	2d Lieutenant
Harry E. Berner	1st Sergeant
Joseph L. Smith	Q.M. Sergeant
William E. Lloyd	Sergeant
Fred E. Nichols	Sergeant
Morency A. Hawkins	Sergeant
Wilhert L. Poole	Sergeant
Otis B. Weaver	Sergeant

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP M (CONTINUED)	
Henry C. Foley	Sergeant
Samuel Downing	Corporal
Charles S. Lynch	Corporal
John N. Jackson	Corporal
Frank U. Talman	Corporal
Hiram S. Creech	Corporal
Charles J. Fandree	Corporal
Theodore E. Schulz	Corporal
William G. Jones	Corporal
Frank Marion	Trumpeter
Charles J. Hokey	Trumpeter
John McMullen	Wagoner
John Hall	Farrier
Cragg Parsons	Blacksmith
Luther M. Kiethly	Saddler
Samuel Young	Cnief Cook
Allaun, Jacob	Private
Byrd, Samuel J.W.	Private
Boydston, John F.	Private
Barlow, John W.	Private
Barrington, John P.	Private
Baird, Thompson M.	Private
Brierty, Thomas	Private
Butler, Peter L.	Private
Beal, Andy R.	Private
Bruce, Peter R.	Private
Brown, Leon	Private
Barney, Leland	Private
Burks, Jesse S.	Private
Case, George	Private
Calhoun, Wesley	Private
Carter, Arthur E.	Private
Carden, Horace W.	Private
Cox, Walter	Private
Cooper, Bud G.	Private
Dorell, Charles	Private
Dupuy, Joseph	Private
Flying, Crawford D.	Private
Fairman, Charles E.	Private
Griffith, Ezra E.	Private
Garland, George W.	Private
Hall, James T.	Private
Hawes, Fred W.	Private
Houchin, Willis C.	Private
Hamilton, Troy	Private
Howell, William	Private
Harris, Chester	Private
Hoffman, George B.	Private
Johnson, Bankston	Private
Johnson, Charles L.	Private

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
TROOP M (CONTINUED)	
Johnston, Gordon	Private
Jones, Charles L.	Private
Keithly, Ora E.	Private
King, John	Private
Kearns, Edward L.	Private
Mitchell, William	Private
Madden, Charles E.	Private
Murphy, Will S.	Private
McPherren, Charles E.	Private
Maytubby, Bud	Private
McDaniel, Thomas E.	Private
McPherson, Charles E.	Private
Morrell, Robert W.	Private
Owens, John M.	Private
Pipkins, Virgil A.	Private
Rouse, John L.	Private
Rose, Lewis W.	Private
Russell, Walter L.	Private
Rynerson, Benjamin A.	Private
Reynolds, Benjamin F.	Private
Ross, William E.	Private
Roberts, William J.	Private
Sloan, Samuel P.	Private
Sykes, Marion	Private
Stewart, Henry J.	Private
Thomas, Jesse C.	Private
Tyler, Edwin	Private
Vickers, John W.	Private
Williams, Benjamin H.	Private
Williams, George W.	Private
Wolfe, John w.	Private
Webster, David	Private
Wagner, John D.	Private
Woog, Benjamin B.	Private
deZychlinski, Wm T.	Private
Sanford, G. Lane	Private
Yancey, Kyle	Private
Henry LaMotte	Major
James A. Massie	1st Lieutenant
James R. Church	1st Lieutenant
James D. Brady	Steward
Herbert J. Rankin	Steward
Charles A. Wilson	Steward
Rawdin, John R.	Private

APPENDIX E

GENERAL ORDERS ESTABLISHING THE BUFFALO SOLDIER

General Orders
No. 56:

War Department
Adjutant General's Office
Washington, August 1, 1866

EXTRACT

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned.

(Public-No. 181)

An Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled - That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

* * * * *

Section 4. - and be it further enacted, That the forty-five regiments of infantry provided for by this act shall consist of the first ten regiments, of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty-seven regiments of ten companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments; and of eight new regiments, of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be composed of colored men, and four regiments, of ten companies each, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps, etc., etc.

* * * * *

Section 30. * * One Chaplain may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each regiment of colored troops, whose duty

shall include the instruction of the enlisted men in the common English branches of education, etc., etc.

* * * *

Approved, July 28, 1866.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Official: E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant General Assistant Adjutant General

General Orders
No. 92:

Adjutant General's Office
Washington, November 23, 1866

Under the act of July 23, 1866, the designation and organization of regiments, by which the military peace establishment is increased and fixed, will be as follows. The provisions of this order are in accordance with the condition of the army on; and are of effect from, the 21st day of September, 1866:

I. The two additional regiments of Cavalry, composed of white men will be the 7th and 8th Regiments of Cavalry. The field officers of these regiments are -

7TH CAVALRY

Colonel
Smith, Andrew J.

Lieutenant Colonel
Custer, George A.

Majors
Gibbs, Alfred
(See note)

Station: Military Division of the Missouri

II. The two additional regiments of Cavalry, composed of colored men, will be the 9th and 10th Regiments of Cavalry. The field officers of these regiments are -

8TH CAVALRY

Colonel
Hatch, Edward

Lieutenant Colonel
Merritt, Wesley

Majors
Alexander, Andrew J.
Wade, James F.
Forsyth, George A.

Station: Department of the Gulf

10TH CAVALRY

Colonel
Grierson, Benjamin H.

Lieutenant Colonel
Walcott, Charles C.

Majors
Forsyth, James W.
(See note)

Station: Military Division of the Missouri

III. The four regiments of Infantry, to be composed of colored men, will be the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st Regiments of Infantry. The field officers of these regiments are -

38TH INFANTRY

Colonel
Hazen, William R.

Lieutenant Colonel
Grover, Curier

Major
Merrian, Henry C.

Staaaation: Military Division of the Missouri

39TH INFANTRY

Colonel
Mower, Joseph A.

Lieutenant Colonel
Wheaton, frank

Major
(See note)

Station: Department of the Gulf

40TH INFANTRY

Colonel
Miles, Nelson A.

Lieutenant Colonel
Hicks, E. w.

Major
Compton, Charles E.

Station: Department of Washington

41ST INFANTRY

Colonel
(See note)

Lieutenant Colonel
(See note)

Major
Schofield, George W.

Station: Department of the Gulf

IV. The four regiments of Infantry, to be officered by wounded officers and soldiers of Volunteers and of the Regular Army, will be the 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th Regiments of Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps.)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND
Assistant Adjutant General

OFFICIAL:

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